The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1873. NUMBER 161.

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

STATEMENT

ROYAL INSURANCE CO.

Of Liverpool,

MADE JAN. 1, 1873.

United States Bonds, 6 per cent, 1881 coupon....$	160,542.58
United States Bonds, 5 per cent, 1874	178,125.00
United States Bonds, 30-year registered	725,858.50
United States Bonds, 10-40s	188,473.00
Alabama 8 per cents, 1886	8,058.08
Deposited in Bank at New York awaiting investment	68,649.83
Balance in hands United States Agents and in course of transmission	70,931.95
Total Assets in United States....$	1,400,638.94
Real Estate owned by Company not incumbered	996,002.85
British, Indian, and Colonial securities	902,999.72
Railway Stocks and Debentures	2,963,409.44
Moneys loaned Townships and Corporations on collaterals	4,787,089.98
Loaned on Annuities and Life Securities	373,144.90
Cash in Liverpool office	1,657.25
In Bank at Liverpool	601,983.17
In Bank at London	29,124.42
Balance in hands of European Agents	49,805.03
	$12,105,855.70
Net surplus over all liabilities as to policy-holders....$	3,776,543.01

CHARLES H. CASE,

Manager for Northwestern States,

160 LaSalle-st., CHICAGO.

FAST-FREIGHT LINE.

Through Bills of Lading from Europe

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.'S

American-European Express

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

IN BOND from the different ports of EUROPE to the UNITED STATES and CANADAS. Goods forwarded without delay in New York from Transhipment or Custom's Examination. NO CHARGE FOR FORWARDING AT NEW YORK. The attention of Importers is requested to the new arrangements for immediate dispatch of Merchandise on THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

For further particulars apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Freight Department, 72 Broadway, New York.

Or IN EUROPE to

WHITE STAR LINE OF STEAMERS....Liverpool
THE NATIONAL STEAMSHIP CO....Liverpool
THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS....Glasgow
STAVELEY & Co. 1 The Temple....Liverpool
THOMAS MEADOWS & Co. 35 Milk-st....London
SMITH, SUNDIUS & Co., 23 Gracechurch-st....London
W. R. SUTTON & Co., 35 Aldersgate-st....London
WILLIAM TAYLOR, 4 Renfield-st....Glasgow
SMITH, SUNDIUS & Co....Plymouth and Southampton
LHERBETTE, KANE & Co., 53 Rue Quatre Septembre....Paris
LHERBETTE, KANE & Co., 87 Place du Commerce....Havre
JAMES R. McDONALD & Co....Hamburg
UHLMAN & Co....Hamburg, Bremen, and Leipzig

Who issue through Bills of Lading and give full particulars.

Goods consigned to "Care of AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., New York," forwarded and delivered in any part of Europe FREE OF COMMISSIONS in New York.

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

W. W. Strong Furniture Co., 266 & 268 Wabash-av., CHICAGO.

STATIONERY.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS, AND PRINTERS,

118 & 120 MONROE-ST.

FINANCIAL.

DIG.

Claims of all descriptions in any part of the country adjusted without charges unless collections are made. Also loans when required without attorney's fees. Promptness and reliability are features characterizing our transactions, and parties holding claims will please investigate us. FRASIER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 East Madison-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.

We can negotiate a number of loans of $5,000 to $10,000 and upward, for a term of years on central improved real estate. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

NEW HAMS! NEW HAMS!

We are now prepared to supply the trade with our well-known "Reynolds" brand of

CHOICE SUGAR-CURED HAMS,

Tender, sweet, and appetizing. Only need a trial to prove their superior qualities. REYNOLDS & ELY, Peoria, Ill.

N. B.—The brand is on every ham.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION!

I would hereby notify the public that a party calling himself Dr. Gardner has no right to make or sell my Patent Legs and Arms, nor to use or publish my name in any manner whatever.

DR. HIATT & LE ROY, 125 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Are the only parties in Chicago who are authorized to make and sell my Patent Limbs. DOUGLASS BLY, M. D., Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 22, 1873.

W. PHILLIPS,

Bookseller, Stationer, and News Dealer,

132 DEARBORN-ST., Northwest corner Madison-st., Chicago.

HOTEL.

SLEEPING ROOMS.

73 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. (near Madison). Newly opened and elegantly furnished. Lodging, 75c to $1. B. MAUZY, Proprietor.

WASHINGTON.

Further Details Regarding Boutwell's Funding Negotiations.

The Syndicate to Protect the Government from Any Loss on Exchange.

What Will the Senate Do With the Credit Mobilier Bombshell?

Who Will be the Louisiana Senator?

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER BOMBSHELL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—There has been but one topic discussed here to-day, in circles high and low, political or commercial, and that is the astounding developments in the Credit Mobilier Committee during the past week. All the Congressional recipients of Oakes Ames' bounty are the marked men of the day, and their names have been on every tongue, especially since the sensational developments of yesterday. Caldwell and Clayton, whose seats are in jeopardy through charges of corruption and bribery, seem to sink into insignificance beside those to whom the additional charges of perjury is added. Oakes Ames has such a mysterious and sensational way of dealing out his evidence that everybody is kept on the alert for the sequel, and then his continual references to that wonderful memorandum-book induces the belief that when he produces the original papers on Tuesday next, together with all letters and the like documentary evidence which he may have affecting members of Congress on this subject, other honorable reputations will be blasted in the same terrible manner which has already been so destructive.

The great question, however, is, "What will the Senate do?" Harlan, Patterson, Logan, and the Vice President are already implicated,—two of them, at least, beyond all hope of redemption,—and yet there are no signs of a resolution from this quarter asking an investigation.

THE COTTON TAX.

The Southern members will make effort in the House to-morrow to pass a resolution directing the Ways and Means Committee to forthwith report the bill to refund the internal revenue tax on cotton. As it will require a two-thirds vote to pass such a resolution, its success is not confidently anticipated, the object simply being to get a vote of the House on this proposition.

THE SYNDICATE.

It is now stated that the recent negotiation of the new 5 per cent loan was at the instance of the President himself. It was Secretary Boutwell's intention to divide the $300,000,000 equally between the old and new Syndicate, represented, respectively, by Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and Drexel, Morgan & Co., and to place the bonds on the market in such a way that neither Syndicate would interfere with the other. The President, however, suggested a compromise to the effect that the Syndicate should concentrate, which was accepted by Secretary Boutwell, but at first rejected by the interested parties, although they subsequently acceded to it.

PARTIALLY REMITTED.

The sentence of Major Benjamin P. Runkle, late Superintendent of the Freedmens' Bureau, in Kentucky, who was condemned by the late court martial at Louisville to pay a fine of $7,000, to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for four years, and to be cashiered the service, has been remitted by the President, except in the last feature.

NO RAILROAD SINKING FUND.

In the Senate debate on the interest question, it appears that no Pacific Railroad Company has yet paid a dollar of the 5 per cent of their net earnings, required by law, as a sinking fund for application to the payment of the interest and principal of their subsidy bonds. The excuse of the Companies for this default is that the roads are not yet completed. Although the law explicitly states that the subsidy can only be given as each ten miles is completed, the last of the subsidy bonds were issued two years ago.

IOWA LAND TITLES.

The following depatches relative to the bill to quiet land titles in Iowa, which has just passed both Houses of Congress, have been received here from DesMoines, Iowa, and were published to-day in Senator Harlan's *Chronicle*:

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 25.

To the Daily Chronicle, Washington:

The House of Representatives of this State passed the following resolution introduced by Hon. John A. Kasson:

Resolved, That the Governor be directed to telegraph the President of the United States the earnest desire of the General Assembly that he would interpose his veto to the bill, recently passed by the House of Representatives, making or confirming additional grants of land to railroads in this State. The vote stood, 63 yeas; 23 nays; absent, 14. (Signed) E. T. CRESSEY.

Also the following on the same subject:

DES MOINES, Jan. 25, 1873.

To the Hon. Thos. Withrow, care of Hon. F. N. Palmer, M. C.:

The Kasson resolution relative to the Rock Island Land bill passed the House under a misapprehension of facts. The trick is exposed and the resolution squelched in the Senate, and will, we think, be then reconsidered and defeated in the House. The resolution has been telegraphed to Washington to the *Chronicle*. Have its effects destroyed through the press to-night. Neither Kasson nor any other member had seen the bill when the resolution passed.

(Signed) B. F. ALLEN, GEO. C. RICHNER.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Minister Jay has written to the State Department, recommending that a large official map of the United States be prepared for use at the Vienna Exposition, on the ground that foreigners have no idea of the extent of the country. It is recommended that the map show the area of the public domain, the railroads, lines of steamers, extent of population, with an accurate comparative map of Western Europe. The subject is before one of the House Committees.

PERSONAL.

In the disability relief bills passed by the House yesterday, was the name of John H. Regan, of Texas, formerly Postmaster General of the United States.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Messrs. McMillan and Ray, contestants for the Kellogg vacated seat in the United States Senate, will act in their own behalf and for their respective parties. They will be assisted by outside counsel, but, during the sessions of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, these two only will be allowed to make suggestions and examine witnesses. Lynch and Longstreet, representing the Kellogg Returning Board, and Foreman, Mitchell, and Southmayd, representing the McEnery Returning Board, arrived here to-day from New Orleans. The latter have brought with them three large trunks, full of documents, supposed to be the returns of the recent election called for by the Committee.

THE PARTIAL-POSTAGE QUESTION.

It is understood that, during the recent interview between the Postmaster General and Representative Farnsworth, Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, the former intimated that he would revoke his order requiring double postage in cases where partial postage only has been paid, provided he should be sustained by the Attorney General, whom he would consult on the subject. If, however, the Postmaster General should not do so, the Committee will accomplish that object by the passage of a bill heretofore agreed upon.

THE SYNDICATE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has informed inquirers that the terms with the Syndicate are the same as heretofore, with the addition that the financial parties have agreed to insure the Department against loss in exchange. The arrangement will go into effect on the 26th of February.

EXPRESS TAXES.

The question of the return of the 3 per cent tax to local express companies has been decided in favor of the claimants.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Both the Poland and Wilson Committees expect to close their testimony this week, so far as the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier are concerned. General Dodge, formerly a member of Congress, and afterwards Engineer of the Pacific Railroad, has been telegraphed to come before the Wilson Committee as a witness. His testimony is considered important. This Committee may, in consideration of the great amount of labor involved, the distance of the headquarters of the Central Pacific Railroad Company from Washington, and the short remaining time of the present Congress, ask to be relieved of an examination into its affairs.

THE BURNS ANNIVERSARY.

The Burns Club celebrated the anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns last night, at the residence of the President of the Club, Thomas Wilson. This celebration differed from those in past years, it being a social and literary entertainment, attended by both ladies and gentlemen, and conducted on the temperance principle. In addition to music, poems were read, and speeches were made by Speaker Blaine and Representatives Garfield and Bingham, General Sherman, Judge McArthur, and others of prominence were present.

CHICKASAW PROTEST.

Among the documents yesterday sent to the House of Representatives by General Cowan, acting Secretary of the Interior, was the protest of the Chickasaw Nation against certain measures pending in Congress, providing for the opening of the Indian Territory to white settlement.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS ON STEAMBOATS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Champion Fire Extinguisher, manufactured at Louisville, Ky., was to-day approved by the United States Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamers, for use on all steam vessels.

NEW YORK.

Phelps, Dodge & Co.—An Italian Desperado Stabs Two Boys—A Young Lady Seriously Burned—Confirmation of the Loss of the Steamship Erie.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The case against Phelps, Dodge & Co. is still unsettled. William E. Dodge, Sr., and Dr. Willis James, another member of the house, have returned to New York, having failed in their efforts to compromise the case for $260,000. They made great efforts to induce Mr. Boutwell to accept the offer, and, it is said, they were assisted by Jay Cooke, and by several leading members of Congress. Mr. Boutwell at first refused to settle the case for any sum smaller than the full amount of the claim. He even refused to see Mr. Dodge, and it was only after repeated calls, that he consented to an interview. It is now said that he has decided to compromise for $500,000, which is one-half the amount for which suit is brought. Phelps, Dodge & Co. have until Wednesday next to consider the proposition.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—May Garvin, daughter of the late District Attorney, was badly burned about the lower limbs, on Friday evening, by her clothing taking fire while dressing for a party. Her father was severely burned on the hands and arms while endeavoring to extinguish the flames.

The owners of the steamship Erie, lately reported burned at sea, have received a confirmatory despatch from the purser of the vessel.

This evening Richard Kelly, a colored boy, 17 years of age, in passing through Park street, was assaulted by an Italian, named Chauncey Levi, without provocation, and stabbed in the right side. The Italian immediately ran away, and in ten minutes afterwards stabbed another boy in the breast. Both the injured lads were sent to the Park Hospital. Levi was arrested.

A STATEN ISLAND SCANDAL.

How an Ancient and Repulsive Church Sexton Induced a Young Lamb of the Flock to Elope With Him.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The principals in the elopement from Clifton, Staten Island, have been caught, and taken back to that excited village. It is a singular case of fascination, in which an old and repulsive looking sexton of a church tempted a young, beautiful, and innocent girl to her ruin. The wretch, whose name is Prime, left behind a wife and five children. He was found with his victim living as man and wife at an obscure boarding-house in this city. The victim was returned to her friends, to whom she told the following story: When I first went to board with Mr. Prime he was very kind, and used to talk with me for hours. He would ask me to go to church with him, where he would tell me how Mrs. Prime was not his wife, as people supposed. There was a something about the man which I cannot explain, but I was fairly possessed about him. He would tell me how he wished I was his wife, and how good he would be. Last week he spoke to me of running away; that he loved me madly, and that we would get married and live happily together. Believing all he said, I did go away with him. Since Grimes arrived in jail at Clifton, he is said to be in danger of lynching.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Probabilities—For New England, falling barometer, somewhat higher temperature, with easterly to southeasterly winds, cloudy weather and snow. For the Middle States, light to fresh northeasterly to southeasterly winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather and snow, excepting for the southern portion, probably rain. For the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, light to fresh northeasterly to southeasterly winds, cloudy weather and rain. From Tennessee to Lake Erie end upper lakes, winds shifting to northwesterly and northeasterly, and partly cloudy weather. For the Northwest, falling barometer, winds shifting to easterly and southerly, with probably cloudy weather in the afternoon.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Heavy snow since midnight.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Jan. 26.—The greatest snow-storm of the season has visited almost every part of Canada. All trains on the various lines of railway are late or canceled. The drifts in some places are ten feet high, and the cuts are well filled.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Jan. 26.—George Harpway, while coupling two flat cars at Coldwater, on Saturday, was seriously injured in the head and shoulders, being caught between the projecting iron and the lumber with which the flats were loaded. There are but few hopes of his recovery.

Two cars on the express train coming east on the Michigan Central Railroad, last night, jumped the track at Dexter. Several passengers were bruised, but no serious injury was done.

On Saturday a freight train backing into the Detroit & Milwaukee depot ran off the track, striking one of the supports of the roof and breaking it. A large portion of the roof fell in. Damage, about $4,000. Four men were slightly injured.

The Kansas Senatorship.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—Despatches from Topeka, Kan., say an understanding has been finally effected between the four leading Opposition candidates, whereby they can at any moment concentrate upon one of them. Pomeroy's friends continued to claim that they have eighty votes, and that he will be elected sure. The Opposition claim about the same number, and are equally certain of success, as there are only 163 members in the Legislature. One or the other side must be deceive das to its strength.

Wholesale Railroad Suits.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—It is stated that some 1,100 suits are about to be entered against the Missouri Pacific and Atlantic & Pacific Railroads, by citizens of Warrensburg, Sedalia, and other points on the road, for unjust discrimination in freight charges. These suits involve over a million of dollars.

The Missouri Senatorial Bribery Case.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—A despatch from Jefferson City says the Senatorial Bribery Committee will report on Wednesday, and will exonerate all the Senatorial aspirants, excepting General Dorris; further, that no member of the General Assembly received any money for votes.

FOREIGN.

An American Vessel Run Into by an Unknown Bark.

Heartless and Inhuman Conduct of the Unknown's Officers.

The Russian Invasion of Central Asia—Beginning of Hostilities.

Union of the Orleanists and Bourbons.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Mail advices from England give additional particulars of the death of Napoleon. He fully understood that the operation he must undergo might prove fatal, and prepared for death. He revised, and added a codicil to, his will, which is rumored to be a curious document. After the first operation he made a confession, and received absolution. He had been scrupulously attentive to his religious duties for several months before, never failing to attend Mass every Sunday, holiday, and day of devotion. The first and second operations were performed under chloroform, and the Emperor was given each night a powerful narcotic.

The *post mortem* examination was performed by Dr. Sanderson, Surgeon and Professor of Anatomy, and was conducted in presence of Sir William Gull, Dr. Conneau, Dr. Le Baron Corvisart, Sir Henry Thompson, Mr. Clover, and Mr. Foster. The examination occupied upwards of two hours. The following is the official report:

The most important result of the examination was that the kidneys were found to be involved in inflammatory effects, produced by the irritation of vesical calculus, which must have been in the bladder for several years, to a degree which was not suspected, and if it had been suspected could no have been ascertained. The disease of the kidneys was of two kinds. There was on the one hand a dilation of both ureters, and on the pelves of both kidneys. On the left side the dilation was excessive, and had given rise to atrophy of the glandular substance of the organ; on the other there was subacute inflammation of the uriniferous tubes, which was of more recent origin. The parts in the neighborhood of the bladder were in a healthy state. The mucous membrane of the bladder and prostatic urethra exhibited the signs of subacute inflammation, but not the slightest indication of injury. In the interior of the bladder was found part of a calculus, the form of which indicated that the most of it had been removed. Besides this, there were two or three extremely small fragments, hone of them larger than a hemp seed. This half calculus weighed three-quarters of an ounce, and measured 1¼ inch by 15-16 of an inch. There was no disease of the heart, nor of any other organ excepting the kidneys. The brain and its membranes were in a perfectly natural state. The blood was generally liquid, and contained only a very few, small clots. No trace of obstruction by coagula could be found, either in the venous system in the heart, or in the pulmonary artery. Death took place by failure of circulation, and was attributable to the general constitutional state of the patient. The disease of the kidneys of which this state was the expression, was of such a nature, and so advanced, that it would in any case have shortly determined a fatal result. This report was signed by all the surgeons present, except Dr. W. W. Gull, whose opinion differed only in regard to the origin of the stone, he believing in to have resulted from prior cystits. The Emperor died from the shock of the operations, which would not have been attempted, had the fatally diseased condition of the kidneys been known. He had been terribly tormented by disease for over two years, but concealed his sufferings for political reasons.

He left a will in Paris, which will be opened by the President of the Tribunal of the Seine. A copy is deposited in London. Another copy, with a codicil, is in the hands of the Empress. It regulates the order of succession, and certain details respecting eventualities which may arise before the Prince shall attain his majority.

The chloroform was administered to the Emperor throughout by Dr. Clover, whom the London *Telegraph* calls the most experienced administrator of that anæsthetic in the world. It is reported that Napoleon's private fortune is very small, his income not exceeding $5,000 a year. His expenses of sixty thousand a year at Chiselhurst were paid from his wife's revenue.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Mr. T. Mitchell, Assistant Secretary of the British Legation at St. Petersburg, has just left London for that city. He is the bearer of important despatches to Lord Loftus, the British Ambassador.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Queen has subscribed $800 in aid of the survivors of the Northfleet disaster.

The American schooner Alberti, after several weeks' buffeting with adverse winds in the Channel, was run into and disabled, on Saturday, by a large bark, eight miles south of Lizard Light. The people on the bark refused to give her name or render any assistance. The Captain of the schooner was crushed to death while trying to put his wife on board the bark. The Alberti succeeded in reaching port, in a badly-damaged condition.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 26.—General Moriones is actively operating against the Carlist insurgents in Navarre, and the Basque provinces.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The Legitimatist journals report the words of Duke de Nemours, announcing that the union of the Orleans branch with the eldest line of the House of Bourbon is complete, and that the seven Princes of the Orleans family have recognized the Count de Chambord as the rightful King of France.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—In the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, after a speech of Prince Bismarck, General Von Roon made a statement as to the condition of the Prussian Cabinet. He said a Ministry of the majority in Prussia was impossible. A Prussian Ministry must be a Royal Ministry, and the Imperial Chancellor must always be a Prussian.

CUBA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—A Havana letter says the conviction has come over all that slavery, in its present form, will be abolished, and not a single step has been taken to secure any other system.

CANADA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Jan. 26.—The Hon. A. Mackenzie, leader of the Opposition, has gone to Ottawa, preparing for the coming struggle in the Dominion Parliament.

CENTRAL ASIA.

BOMBAY, Jan. 26.—A Lahore newspaper reports that Sirdar Abdul Rahman, under Russian instigation, captured Fort Hissar, a dependency of Cabul, and sent the Governor of the place a prisoner to the Russians. Hissar is a good starting point for the Russians in any movement they may contemplate against Afghan and Turkestan. The same authority states that Sirdar Mahomed Isa Khan has made a successful attack on Sherabat, in Cabul. The Governor of the city was likewise captured and delivered to the Russians.

Suicide.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 26.—Charles Gilkey, one of the earliest settlers in Richland, and a prominent and wealthy farmer, committed suicide on Saturday. He cut six frightful and fatal gashes in his throat, with a razor, and was found, while yet alive, in a wood-shed. He was 60 years old. He came from Wisconsin last fall, where he has been living for the past few years. The cause of the suicide was despondency about financial matters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Several weeks since, Geo. W. Bailey, a prominent lawyer of Martinez, Contra Costa County, was missed from his home. His whereabouts could not be discovered by his family or friends. Last night his body was found amongst the rocks in a lonely place, five miles from this city, in a sitting posture. The right hand grasped a Derringer pistol. A bullet hole in the side of the head indicated that he committed suicide. Domestic and financial troubles are reported as the cause.

FIRES.

Burning of an Oil Refinery in Brooklyn—Other Large Fires.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Pratt's Astral Oil Works, occupying the block between North Twelfth and Thirteenth streets and First street and the river, in Brooklyn, E. D., took fire this evening, and were almost totally destroyed, the loss amounting to between $50,000 and $60,000. The fire originated from a leak in the still, which communicated with the furnace. The man in charge notice the oil trickling into the furnace and went for hose to extinguish the fire, but before he could do so the still exploded and the whole building was soon in flames. The hydrants being frozen prevented the firemen from playing on the fire for some time. The feed tank, containing 500 barrels of oil, was saved by the exertions of the firemen, and the gas-house, situated in an adjoining block, narrowly escaped destruction. The entire amount of oil consumed amounts to nearly 6,000 barrels. Insurance not ascertained.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—The loss by the burning of Martin's distillery last night is estimated at $60,000; insurance, $40,000.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont. Jan. 26.—The Grand Trunk express train east from Toronto, when near Grafton Station, had its mail and baggage car destroyed by fire, on Friday, about noon. Forty-two bags of English mail and part of the Canadian mail, and all the passengers' baggage, were burned or badly injured, as well as the express goods. The loss cannot be approximated, but it is known to be very large. The fire originated in a stove. No person was injured by the accident.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 26.—A destructive fire at Darien, Ga., occurred last night in the Court House. The public records and other property were burned.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 26.—Sonlander & Decker's brick building and store, at the Division street market, were burned at 2 o'clock this morning. Loss, $10,000. Probably incendiarism.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—J. C. Gunsing's wagon factory at Hillsboro, Ill., was burned yesterday. Loss, $30,000; insured in the Ætna, $5,000; Imperial, $5,000; Franklin, Pa., $3,000; American Central, and Phœnix, St. Louis, $2,500 each.

The *News Letter* office adjoining was pulled down to prevent the spread of the fire. Most of the material was saved, but the cylinder press was destroyed. Loss, $1,800; insured for $1,000 in the American Central, St. Louis.

SARCASM.

A Cuban Journal on the Modoc War—A Poke at Secretary Fish's Letter to Minister Sickles.

HAVANA, Jan. 25.—The *Voz de Cuba*, in an editorial in its issue of Saturday says: "The defeat of the United States troops by the Modoc Indians, is certainly a fact that does not honor much the arms of the Great Republic. This war of extermination has been sustained more years between civilized Americans and Indians than our own war against those who wish to drive us from our homes and country. This Indian war wounds humanity in its noblest sentiments, and is a real scandal to this century of humanitarian sensitiveness. Being so close to the frontiers of his Catholic Majesty, he ought in his next speech to the Cortes to indicate to Mr. Grant how much the Spanish people are affected by the proceedings of his government against the poor Indians, and should tell the whole world that the fight is against a race, who are possessors of the land, wherefrom they are to be exterminated. The King might also indicate to President Grant the means he ought to employ to civilize instead of to exterminate the Indians, giving Grant's government as guide the policy pursued by Spain against the Indians, when conquering them in America.

The *Voz* also advices the principal European journals to send correspondents to find out the truth of what is passing in the Indian Territory, where has occurred a defeat so dishonorable to American arms.

The Delaware Freshets—Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Accounts of the ravages of late ice floes and the floods in many tributaries of the Delaware River, show that large amounts of lumber have been carried away, dams been destroyed, and roads obstructed by immense deposits of ice, left by the receding waters.

Dr. O. B. Maynard and wife, of Lansingville, and Mrs. Jennie Carrington, of Hamden, were drowned by being swept from a bridge over the Little Delaware River, near Hamden. All had been attending a donation visit at Hamden, and were returning to the Doctor's house in a sleigh at the time of the calamity. The bodies of the Doctor and Mrs. Carrington were recovered.

Laura Fair's Lecture in a Beer-Saloon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Laura D. Fair lectured at Sacramento last night in a lager-beer saloon, having been unable to obtain any public hall. Her subject was, "Wolves in the Fold." Finding nobody paid to enter the cellar, she ordered the door thrown open for a free lecture. The place was immediately filled. She then went on the platform and delivered her lecture.

The Modoc War.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—On Friday, the companies of troops sent from this place to reinforce General Wheaton to fight the Modocs, were only six miles from Fort Redding, mired in the mud.

Railroad News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—A. B. Stockwell, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was, yesterday, elected President of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, which Company some time since leased the Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri.

Obituary.

LISBON, Jan. 26.—Dowager Empress Amelia, of Brazil, died in this city to-day, aged 61. She was married to the Emperor Pedro I., of Brazil, in 1829.

Steamboat Snagged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 26.—The steamer Nick King, bound to Florida, struck a snag and sunk near Darien on Friday night. The passengers and crew were saved.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26.—Yesterday, a boiler in the drying-house of McVay & Allison's lumber yard, at Mansfield, exploded, killing Adam Kohn mortally injuring John Rismond, and severely wounding two others.

Cheap Railway Fares.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26.—Competition in railroad fares between the three trunk lines from here have put the fare from here to New York and return at $15.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Arrived steamship Italy from Liverpool.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—BEEVES—From the opening to the close of the market this week, scarcely any life has been manifested in the trade. Notwithstanding the fact that there were seventy carloads less this week than were received last week, there was a larger supply than was necessary to meet the demands of the trade. New York buyers attended as usual, and while those who sold early in New York realized but a very small commission, those who held back until yesterday in the hope of a fall in the market here lost money on their purchases. The heavy losses sustained by Brighton dealers last week, coupled with the difficulty of getting their cattle transported, so discouraged them that they scarcely ventured to make a purchase this week. It was evident that all the dealers wanted cattle, but they asserted that they could not afford to pay the prices asked. Still a large number of cattle changed hands, which was due to the demand being general, although, in every case, purchasers were very cautious. Very few tops were offered this week. The average quality was fair, but the shrinkage caused by the long time which the stock trains were delayed, left but small margins for profit. The highest price realized was for 12 Ohio steers, averaging 1,450 pounds, for which 7¼c per pound was paid. Prices ranged from 4½c upward, according to quality. The receipts amounted to 38 car-loads, or 8,397 head, against 8,007 last week.

MILCH COWS—Nothing fresh to report. Only about 10 head were received, and prices are the same as last week, viz.: $45.00 to $65.00 for common to fair.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Market languid at fully ¼c per lb off, with a downward tendency. The supply this week has been 16,600 head. Southern and Eastern buyers took a few thousand head, but by far the greater portion went forward in first hands. We quote coarse wool sheep at 6¼@7¼c ℔ lb; fine wool, 6@7¼c; and lambs 7@8c ℔ lb.

HOGS—Dull. The receipts were 252 car loads, or 25,209 head, most of which were sent forward after being fed. A few pigs were bought here, but not sufficient to warrant the quotation of prices.

HORSES—Twelve car loads received and the market is improving. Buyers from all parts are now attending the market, and the stables are filled with all grades. Beyond the sales quoted on Friday, we have only to report the sale by J. F. Mead of one good driver at $300, one extra roadster at $450, and one pair of matched carriage horses at $700, the latter being sold by C. B. Stewart.

A TURKISH PRINCESS WED.

The Marriage of Khalil Bey—The Home of the Bride Fitted Up with Parisian Elegance—Old Turkish Customs Abandoned for Modern Usages and Refinement.

A letter from Constantinople, of Dec. 18, in the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, gives the following details of the marriage of Khalil Cherif Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Ottoman Empire, and formerly known in Paris under the name of Khalil Bey:

On Thursday last, the 12th of December, the *entree* of the Princess Nazle under the roof of her husband, Khalil Cherif Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, took place. I cannot otherwise designate this ceremony, for what we consider as a marriage is the feast that I described to you on the 25th of October.

In fact, the contract was signed at that time, Halim Pacha, uncle of the Khedive and consequently of Mustapha Pacha, acting for the Princess; but etiquette among the Turks demands that the bride must pass a certain time under the roof of her father before going to the house of her husband. The cards to the European ladies were couched in the following terms: "The Princess Nazle will have a reception at Foundoukli on the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the occasion of her marriage with Khalil Cherif Pacha."

In order to lose no detail of this ceremony, I went early to the yali of Khalil Pacha, situated in a charming position on the Bosphorus. There I found a few hundred Turkish ladies, some invited and some uninvited, for on such occasions the house remains open to everybody, the only difference being that the invited raise their veils, while the uninvited remain in their usual walking costume. As the Princess had not yet arrived, I followed the example of the other ladies present in going through the house, of which all the rooms of the haremlik of ladies' apartments were open to the inspection of the curious. Two rooms especially, the bedroom and boudoir of the Princess, were furnished with great richness, combined with exquisite taste. There was enough there to dazzle even a Parisian. Just fancy it—these Turkish ladies whose furniture generally consists of a large divan and a few chairs of antique form! During this time white slaves passed around refreshments, which consisted of confectionery, cherries, coffee, and cigarettes, while a band of Turkish musicians played and sang.

Suddenly the report was circulated that the Princess had arrived, and the eunuchs turned everybody except the chambermaids from the boudoir and bedroom, and a few moments afterward we witnessed the arrival of the Princess leaning on the arm of Khalil Pacha, who had gone to meet her at the threshold, and who conducted her to her apartments, where he left her with her servants to change her dress. He returned by the same way that he came, preceded by two eunuchs, who opened a passage for him, for while the old women hid their faces, the young ones, unveiled, crowded around him in order to see him, and possibly to be seen.

On her arrival the Princess was in French bridal costume of white faille covered with beautiful laces relieved with orange flower buds. Her crown, also of orange flowers, was surmounted by a diadem with brilliants, and a veil of tulle illusion came half way in front and half way behind the head. It was by caprice that the Princess dressed herself in this style, for a Turkish bride always appears with a rose-colored dress embroidered in gold. Another derogation from Turkish customs was that Khalil Pacha gave his arm to the Princess. A Turk never gives his arm to a woman.

I will now give you a few details upon the bridal equipage. The Princess was in a carriage with white satin blinds lowered. The English coachman and groom wore on their breasts white roses. Two mamelukes on horseback preceded the carriage, which was followed by eunuchs, one of whom rode at each door. The relatives and suite of the Princess brought up the rear in about forty carriages, accompanied also by mamelukes and eunuchs.

Toward noon a table was set for 100 guests; but the crowd was so great, so hungry, and for a moment so forgetful of all etiquette, that the eunuchs had considerable difficulty in getting places for the wives of pachas and other functionaries. These ladies were exceedingly merry during the repast. When it was announced that the Princess was ready to receive them, they started to run, danced around, and laughed like school girls.

The Princess was in her boudoir, and this time wore a red velvet dress, embroidered in gold, which cost 10,000 francs. She kept her crown of orange flowers and her diadem. She was absolutely radiant with youth and beauty, while she sparkled with precious stones—and all combined with exceeding elegance and good taste. All this shown to greater advantage by the green tapestry of a hue that harmonized perfectly with the color of the dress, produced a magic effect which held everybody almost spellbound. Three or four persons only at a time were permitted to go into the apartment of the Princess. They kissed her cheek, her hand, or the hem of her dress, according to their rank; paid her some compliment, and then retired to make room for others.

Among the ladies present I remarked the Princess Kiamil Pacha, several ladies of the bureau of the Grand Vizier, Madam Kiasim Bey, daughter of the great Fuad, Madam Cabouli Pacha, Madam Semer Pacha, and Madam Eumi Bey. The most remarkable for the richness of their toilets *a l'Europeenne* were the Princess Halim, Madam Kiazim, and Madam Eumi. A little after 4 o'clock the halls were vacated, and at the setting sun Khalil Pacha went to pray in the neighboring mosque before going to visit his wife. Thus finished this day, which seemed to inaugurate a new era in the social existence of Turkey.

The Princess Azoza, second daughter of Mustapha Pacha, and who was betrothed before the Princess Nazla, goes to-morrow into the house of her husband, Izzet Bey, grandson of Fuad Pacha.

Marriage in France.

To many of us there is something shocking in the business like airs with which French people contract alliances; but, among the poorer population, at any rate, the calculation, foresight, deliberate preparation of a home, and arrangement of the means of supporting it, means lifelong comfort, each of the contracting parties having a due regulated share of the duties to perform. The only bit of extravagance is the wedding dinner, followed by a ball. In a couple of days the duties of life are taken up, and the wife is busy with her linen and her saucepans. Mr. Walker describes marriage among English farm laborers: "Women, brought up in ignorance of comfort, of course are careless about the means of providing for it. They are heedless how they marry, and, when married, never think of the duties of their situation. I recollect a young woman, the wife of a laborer in the country, once applying to me respecting some alleged harsh treatment on the part of a shopkeeper, to whom she owed money. On investigating the case, I found that she regularly spent three shillings a week in sweet things, and that she held herself entitled to pass the first year after her marriage in complete idleness, a privilege, I discovered, by no means seldom claimed. Of course, the habits of the first year would become in a great measure the habits of after life, and the indulgence in sweet things would most likely be transferred in time to things less harmless."

When Celestine married her Antoine, who was a railway porter, she begged that she might return to my service for the few months she had to remain in Paris, before leaving for Italy, where her bridegroom had effected an excellent engagement that would keep the pair in comfort. She pleaded that in this way she would not have to drag on her resources, all of which would be wanted for her installation in her new home. She was very proud, at the same time, to beg that my family would taste the wine of her husband's vintage, grown on the bit of land belonging to his family, in which he had a share. So the Paris railway porter was an infinitely small wine-grower in his native place, and the desire of his life was to earn money in "the capital of the world" to carry back to the little property. In marriage he looked for a wife who would husband his resources, and, at the same time, add to them. I leave others to moralize and sentimentalize on the subject, I give the facts as they come under my eyes, and if I dwell upon them, it is because they appear to me to be very near the foundation of the difference there is between the domestic and social predicaments of the wage-earning classes of England and France. Celestine could turn every liard of the family income to the best account; could make a thoroughly good dinner out of the slightest and cheapest materials, could knit her husband's hose, and spin the flax for his linen while the *pot-au-feu* was bubbling within ear-shot; and having cultivated the habit of saving all her life, and being among saving people, could invest intelligently. Let the reader not run away with the idea that my old cook and the railway porter will ever become rich people. They are thinking only of their old days, and of a crust of bread to leave to their children. They will never move out of the class in which they were born. But the comforts of their degree they will command when they are old. They will grow their own wine and vegetables, rear their own pork and poultry, keep their own cow, and be able to give a *vin d'honneur* any day to the friend who may pass their way. And Celestine's is the every day marriage of the French working classes.—*All the Year Round.*

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Fifty deaths from small-pox, at Baltimore, cause some alarm there.

—Judge Turney, of the Tennessee Supreme Court, recently decided that a man and woman who were married in Mississippi, could not live in Tennessee, because the man is white and the woman black.

—The quantity of malt liquors returned as sold by the brewers of Philadelphia during 1870 was 480,145 barrels; 1871, 529,902¼; 1872, 604,019¼.

—About 7,000 acres are cleared of timber each week-day in this country. Of the annual crop, $75,000,000 worth goes to fuel, and twice as much to fencing. The locomotives in this country consume no less than 700,000 cords a year, or 500 acres a year.

—In Lutterworth, England, two days before Christmas, three clergymen, sitting as magistrates, sent a woman 75 years old to prison for seven days, for the crime of having "broken a stick from a farmer's hedge, thereby inflicting damages to the amount of one penny."

—An Indianapolis man took his boy up stairs to whip him as requested by his step-mother, but his tender feelings prevailed, and he told the urchin to take his coat off, hang it up and yell lustily while it was whipped. The boy obeyed orders, but spoiled his chances for future similar clemency by telling his experience to the whole neighborhood.

—A gold snuff-box was recently sold for 12,000 francs at the Hotel Drouot, Paris. It was ornamented with enamel and diamonds, and covered with microscopic miniatures representing the ports of Bordeaux, Rochelle, Rochefort, Toulon, and Marseilles, by Lioux de Savagnac. The box was an historical bijou, offered to Louis XV. by the city of Bordeaux.

—Some of the well-regulated dry goods stores in New York exercise the right of search upon their subordinate clerks, porters, and cash-boys every evening,—not that they suspect them, but to remove all cause of suspicion. If the Credit Mobilier gets much worse, we shall have to ask for a searching committee to examine the pockets of Congressmen as they pass out of the Capitol each evening. But, then, who will search the searchers? *Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?*

—Jay Gould's restitution of property to the Erie Company is the subject of a writer in the London *Telegraph*. The fact that even the restoration brought to Gould a very large fortune reminds the writer of Steele's story of a girl whom he met in London after having known her as a homely-garbed village maiden. His wonder at her bedizzened appearance was dissipated by the airy question, "Lawk, sir, didn't you know that I was ruined?"

—A sixth Atlantic cable is being canvassed for among capitalists in England, to be laid from Liverpool to New York direct, 3,200 miles, at a cost of $5,000,000. A new French cable, for which the money has already been subscribed, is to be 800 miles shorter, and is to possess a carrying capacity of twenty-seven words per minute, which is said to be double that which can possibly be obtained by a single direct line of 3,200 miles, the ascertained fact being that after the first 1,000 miles the resistance of the cable is immensely increased.

—Somebody has been summing up the fate of Kings and Emperors numerically, and if they have had an uneasy time of it while reigning, their exit also hasn't usually been pleasant. We have no time to verify the statement, but it is as follows: Out of 2,540 Emperors or Kings over 64 nations, 299 were dethroned, 64 abdicated, 20 committed suicide, 11 went mad, 100 died on the battle-field, 123 were made prisoners, 25 were pronounced martyrs and saints, 151 were assassinated, 62 were poisoned, and 108 were sentenced to death. Total, 963. Who wouldn't be a King?

—The holiday amusements of London are peculiar. On Christmas day there was a swimming match in the Serpentine, for which there were twenty-one entries. The distance was 100 yards. The race throughout was an exceedingly good one, although several of the good swimmers were unable to go the distance, owing to the numbing effects of the cold water. One veteran bather who was present—a hale old gentleman, over eighty years of age—has been in the habit of bathing every morning, winter and summer, since the commencement of the present century. After the race was over the competitors assembled round one of the seats on the banks and drank rum and milk. The "Health of the Queen" and other loyal toasts were given.

—A poor seamstress was arrested the other day in Brooklyn, N. Y., on a charge of stealing garments which she had taken home to sew. Upon her examination, it appeared that she was employed by a certain Miss Pillsbury, of New York City, who paid her 17 cents for making four pairs of pantaloons, 50 cents for making twelve pairs of drawers, and 25 cents for making six shirts. She did not finish the pantaloons as soon as she agreed to, and the gentle Pillsbury refused to pay her; whereupon she pawned the articles to keep her family from starving. As she could not have belonged to the Tammany ring, it is probable she was sent to jail for three months.

—Mr. Darwin illustrates the curious effects of bashfulness by the following story: "A small dinner party was given in honor of an extremely shy man who, when he rose to return thanks, rehearsed the speech, which he had evidently learnt by heart, in absolute silence, and did not utter a single word; but he acted as if he were speaking with emphasis. His friends, perceiving how the case stood, loudly applauded the imaginary bursts of eloquence, whenever his gestures indicated a pause, and the man never discovered that he had remained the whole time silent. On the contrary, he afterwards remarked to my friend, with much satisfaction, that he had succeeded uncommonly well."

—A family in Sullivan, Hancock County, Me., consisting of a father, mother, and four children, have suddenly gone crazy. They were a steady, industrious people until about four weeks ago, when they suddenly ceased to work and declared their house haunted. Numerous nocturnal visitors preambulated about their house and threw some sporific substance into the windows, causing them to fall asleep at any moment. Subsequently the devil entered the house and took possession of the various articles of furniture, whereupon they destroyed nearly all the furniture and dishes. All these assertions each member of the family will make and swear to. They armed themselves with revolvers and rendered the whole vicinity dangerous by shooting at imaginary witches who were innocent trees in front of the house. These witches they declare to be their neighbors and relations.

A Pestilence.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

A private letter from a business man in Robinson, Crawford County, Ill., under date of the 20th, was shown us yesterday, in which some account is given of a terribly fatal disease, called by some the black cholera, by others malignant spotted fever, which is devastating the village. Robinson is a town of about 800 inhabitants. The writer says the deaths average two a day, and that the physicians have not been able to save a single patient. In a small town near Robinson, of 200 inhabitants, fifteen deaths had occurred, and on the 20th four corpses were lying unburied, in one house. The disease is spreading, and up to the date of the letter had not lost any of its malignant symptoms.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—To-day was another field-day in the Credit Mobilier Committee. The examination of Oakes Ames was continued, and the old man was more pitiless than ever in his assaults upon the statements of the Congressional recipients of Credit Mobilier stocks, bonds, and dividends. He was first interrogated to-day as to John A. Logan's connection with the Credit Mobilier. His explanation was such as was anticipated in these despatches last night, to-wit.: That Logan agreed to take the stock as a speculation; that his first dividend paid for the stock, and left a balance of $329, which was paid to Logan in the shape of a check; that Logan took the check, but in a short time afterwards returned the money, together with the interest thereon, for the time which he had kept it, and which amounted to about $3. He also stated that the reason why he had not previously included Logan was because he had not been asked as to whether more Senators had taken stock, the inquiry being limited to the members of the House. After some unimportant statements as to how members considered the agreement to take stock, Ames came to the case of Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire. Taking the published testimony of the latter, he turned to that portion of it denying that Patterson had received any dividends from his stock or had received any money whatever on account of the Credit Mobilier. Here Ames produced a receipt, with Patterson's signature attached, dated Washington, June 22, 1868, and acknowledging the receipt of $1,800 that day from Ames on account of dividends of the Credit Mobilier. As might have been expected, this document, in view of Patterson's positive denials two days before, not only created a dramatic sensation among the spectators, but absolutely dumbfounded the Committee. Ames was terribly accumulative in his proof of his new statements as to Patterson. Without seeming to regard either the death-like stillness in the room, or the anxious eyes which were bent on him by every person present, he pulled out another paper. "Here is another of the same sort." This document proved to be another receipt for $757.24, dated Boston, May 6, 1871, in account of Credit Mobilier stock, also signed by Patterson; and then came a letter from Patterson to Ames, dated Washington, Jan. 4, 1873, instructing the latter with regard to his testimony, and asking him to correct his original statements before the Committee. After these startling developments, crushing as they did in one fell swoop the reputation of a man who has heretofore stood so high as the Senator from New Hampshire, the Committee seem to be in no mood for further business. A few irrelevant questions were asked in relation to the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, when the day's business was concluded, Judge Poland intimating that the investigation should be brought to a close on Tuesday next.

THE CALDWELL BRIBERY CASE

was resumed to-day before the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The first witness sworn was G. G. Gage, who testified that Clapp, a member of the Legislature, was offered $1,200 by Len Smith to vote for Caldwell. Chester Thomas swears that he was requested by J. M. Steall, a member of the Legislature, to go to Caldwell and sell his vote. Thomas went to Len Smith and McDowell, and learned that Steall's vote had already been purchased for $500. Steall was informed by Thomas that the former had already sold to Caldwell, and it was not denied. Drenning, Sol. Miller, Columbia Simcox, Fenton, Insley, Hopkins, Warden, and James F. Legate testified for the defence. Miller and Drenning denied all knowledge of the $7,000 left in Carney's room by Anderson, and the remaining witnesses did not reveal any important facts. When James F. Legate was called, Sidney Clark asked him the following: Are you the same Jas. F. Legate who was reported by a Committee of the House of Representatives of the Fortieth Congress to investigate the use of money in the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, as having offered to sell the vote of a United States Senator for $100,000? The question was objected to by Caldwell's attorney, and Legate did not answer. It will be remembered that it was proved before the Butler Impeachment Committee of the House, after Johnson was acquitted, that Legate attempted to get Cooper, the Private Secretary of the President, to pay him $100,000 on the false pretense that Senator Pomeroy would vote for acquittal. At the conclusion of the hearing to-day, Mr. Morton notified both the prosecution and defence that the Committee had concluded to end the case on Saturday next. Three important witnesses will then be called for the prosecution, and five or six more for the defence.

STILL LIVES.

Innumerable telegrams have poured into this city from all points of the compass inquiring as to the truth of a rumor which had gained circulation to the effect that President Grant had been shot. Some of these telegrams had it that the President was assassinated by the knife, but most of them concurred in the shooting story. The President is alive to assure the country that if he has been killed it has been entirely without his knowledge. At least, this is the way he puts it.

[To the Associated Press.]

GENERAL COWAN FOR COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—President Grant is very desirous that General B. R. Cowan, of Ohio, at present Acting Secretary of the Interior, should accept the office of Commissioner of Indian affairs, which the President in person tendered him some time since. General Cowan is also strongly urged to accept the place by a number of prominent officials, who represent that the administrative ability which that gentleman has shown while in charge of the Interior Department as well as his large experience in high station, added to his acknowledged ability and integrity, would secure in that branch of the service an administration which would at once command the confidence of the public and the approbation of the Executive authorities. It is now probable that General Cowan will yield to the wishes of his friends. He has been thus far unable to come to any determination on the subject in consequence of the absence of Secretary Delano from the Capitol.

BRITISH CLAIMS.

The total amount of the awards to British claimants by the United States and British Commission thus far is $274,997.

SENATOR SUMNER.

Senator Sumner is still quite feeble, and it is doubtful if he will appear in his seat in the Senate again this session. His attending physician still visits him twice daily, his last call being at 10 p. m., when he injects morphine into the Senator's arm to enable him to sleep.

ARMY RECRUITS.

One hundred and forty-five recruits were ordered to Louisville, for the Sixteenth Infantry.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

THE POLAND COMMITTEE.

OAKES AMES CONTINUED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—At the sitting of Mr. Poland's Committee, to-day, the examination of Oakes Ames was continued.

Mr. Poland—Upon the books of the Sergeant-at-Arms containing a list of checks charged to Ames is one for $329, given to John A. Logan. What was that check given for?

Ames—It was a fashionable amount about those days.

Question—Will you state the transaction you had with Logan for which that check was given?

Answer—Logan agreed to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock. I made up a statement showing the balance due him, and gave him a check for $329 due him. After that he paid me back the money with interest. I prefer that you summon Logan, and not take my statement alone.

Question—At what time was the contract made between you and Logan?

Answer—I think in December, 1867.

Question—He paid no money?

Answer—No, sir; only the $329, and that he returned to me, with interest.

Question—He paid you nothing at the time of making the contract?

Answer—No.

Question—You received his bond with his stock sold to them?

Answer—Yes.

Question—And afterwards the money dividends?

Answer—Yes.

Question—And after deducting the amount due you, he kept the balance of the $329 for him?

Answer—Yes. I remember that the same as I do all the rest.

Question—Did Logan ever receive anything more?

Answer—No, sir. He paid me back the $329, with interest. I think the interest amounted to $2 or $3. I can't remember dates or amounts exactly, but much prefer that you will call Logan.

Question—What was said about rescinding the contract, when the "money was refunded by him?"

Answer—I don't know what was in his mind at the time.

Question—When he paid you back the $329, was it the understanding that the stock remained as yours?

Answer—Yes.

Question—So Logan made nothing?

Answer—No, only he had his name carried by the check for $329.

Question—That is all there is in this transaction?

Answer—Yes.

The witness, on interrogation by Merrick, said he thought the first propositions came from Logan to him in a general way. There were a great many people who thought it was going to be a profitable enterprise; thought he promised in the latter part of October, 1867, to let some of these have stock. The stock assigned to him by the Company was to carry out engagements previously made. He thought he had promised some gentlemen in Congress stock prior to December, 1867, as he had been trying to get these persons interested in the Union Pacific Road and the Credit Mobilier. He had sacrificed some of his own stock in order to fulfil engagements he had previously made. When he found he could get more stock from Company to fulfil those engagements he did so. Could not remember if he had any conversation with Colfax in reference to letting him have Credit Mobilier stock prior to December, 1867; did not think he had any conversation with Wilson. Mr. Patterson said he had spoken to witness previously, but witness could not remember; thought he had a conversation with Bingham and Scofield; did not remember as to Messrs. Garfield and Kelley.

Judge Poland—I understand, Mr. Ames, you have some further papers which passed between yourself and Patterson.

Answer—I have. Ames then read the following receipts:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1868.

Received of Oakes Ames eighteen hundred dollars on account of dividends received by him as Trustee on the stock held for my account. (Signed) J. W. PATTERSON.

Question—You saw him sign it?

Answer—I wrote the receipt and he signed.

Ames then read the following:

"BOSTON, May 6, 1871.—Received of Oakes Ames two hundred shares of Union Pacific Railroad stock, and seven hundred and fifty-seven dollars and twenty-four cents, in cash on account of Credit Mobilier stock. There is still due on the transaction thirty shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America, and two thousand dollars in income bonds of the Union Pacific Railway.

(Signed) "J. W. PATERSON."

Witness said this paper was in his handwriting, but Patterson signed it in his presence. The $1,800 was a check given Patterson on the Sergeant-at-arms; the other is on the final settlement. The witness here handed in a letter written to him by Patterson. He received several others which he destroyed. This letter was written since this investigation commenced. He wanted me to make my testimony conform to it. I had lots of conversations with Patterson.

The letter was read, as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1873.

Hon. Oakes Ames:

MY DEAR SIR: The facts in regard to the Credit Mobilier, so far as I had any connection with it, were as follows:

You came to me one day, knowing that a want of means was a chronic evil with me, and said: "Patterson, if you would like, I can let you have thirty shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier, which, I think, will be a profitable investment, and will be a good thing for you." My reply, in substance, was that if you had anything which I could properly invest in, and out of which I could make some money, I would be glad to take it; but that I had not the money that time, and must defer it till I could get it. Your reply was that you presumed I could have it later, when it might be convenient. You regarded it a perfectly legitimate transaction. At that time you did not, could not, anticipate you should ever ask for further legislation from Congress in respect to the road. You never did, except when it was forced upon you by the Secretary. After this conversation with me you may have had the impression that I should take stock some time, but for some reason or other, perhaps for want of funds, I never took any of the stock. If I never had any stock in the Company, I could not, as I did not, have its dividends. If pressed to know if I purchased at any time any bonds or stock of the road, you can say I did at the time they attempted to embarrass you, when the value of the stock was depressed, and I paid you the full market value for it. I paid you $7,000 in money for stock and bonds. The stock I put into the hands of Morton immediately to sell as soon as it should go up reasonably in the market, which he did. I saw Morton on my way through. He said he had never held any stock in the Credit Mobilier for any one, but he did not wish to have his name brought into the examination, if it could be avoided. I am going to Ohio. I will see you on my return. Don't fail to correct your original statement before the Committee. It must not be reported as it now stands. Very truly, etc.,

J. W. PATTERSON.

Question—By Judge Merrick—Have you refreshed your memory as to all the members of Congress whom you let have stock?

A.—Yes, sir. There are none additional, except Logan. The reason that I did not mention him before is that he is not a member of the House.

By McCrary—Did Logan give you any reason for retaining the money?

A.—I don't think he did. Ames said, "I want to say further to the Committee, that I have been asked why I held this stock and why I did not give it to the members themselves." The reason was that the Credit Mobilier stock itself was not entitled to dividends. He said the stock was held by him in trust, he having signed a contract making himself personally responsible, and he was the only one who could draw dividends.

Judge Poland said he had asked Mr. Stevenson, who introduced the resolution in the House four days ago, as to certain other roads to be investigated, and had been informed that he should question Ames, as he knew something about them.

Ames—Are you going to investigate me again?

Judge Poland made a remark about the conscience of certain of the gentlemen who held the stock, and Ames replied, laughingly: "Conscience! I am getting a rather low opinion of conscience since I have been here." [Laughter.]

Ames was then questioned as to the

DUBUQUE & SIOUX CITY RAILROAD

named in Stevenson's resolution, but testified that he knew nothing of any member of Congress having received stock in the road as a gift. The witness was a stockholder; he believed that Allison and Blaine had also purchased and paid for stock in the road. No member got stock without paying for it. There was nothing immoral or corrupt about the management of the road. It had no connection with the Union Pacific.

ALLEY RECALLED.

John B. Alley was recalled, and corroborated the testimony of Ames in reference to the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad.

At noon the Committee adjourned until 10 o'clock Tuesday, Judge Poland announcing that he expected to close the investigation then.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—At the session of the Wilson Special Committee, this morning,

ELISHA ATKINS

testified that he was a stockholder in the Credit Mobilier, but never a Director; was a stockholder in the Union Pacific Railroad, and a member of the Board of Directors of that road. The witness produced a two million dollar note given by the Union Pacific Railroad Company to the Credit Mobilier, dated Aug. 4, 1869, indorsed by "Atkins, Trustee." He also produced an appeal bond for $600,000 given to secure judgment in the suit of the State of Pennsylvania against the Credit Mobilier. He testified that this note was given for the purpose of securing parties on the appeal bond against damages resulting from the suit. He presumed the reason for making the note so large was to cover the possible contingency of it being paid in stock. He remembered of the amount of $126,000 being paid by the Union Pacific Railroad for expenses, but never heard that the money was used to influence legislation. Another account of $50,000 was paid before his connection with the road, of which he knew nothing. He still holds the note in the interest of the railroad company pending settlement with the Trustees.

OLIVER AMES

was examined as to the expenditure of large sums of money on account of Congressional expenses. He did not care to inquire into the particulars of the expenditures, but approved the report of the Committee on the subject. He supposed some of the money was spent in getting legislation through Congress for the benefit of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He understood a great deal of it was spent in the quarrels of Dr. Durant with the Pawnee and Eastern Division Railroads. Dr. Durant had disbursed $435,000, for which he produced the vouchers.

The Committee adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday.

CALDWELL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Committee on Elections this morning resumed the Caldwell investigation. Sidney Clark asked to have the evidence by Judge Asher before the Topeka Investigating Committee made part of the evidence in the present inquiry.

Judge Crosier objected, on the ground that it was merely hearsay. The question was laid over at the request of Judge Crosier. The journal of the Kansas Legislature during the vote for Senator was entered in evidence.

Judge Crosier also asked that Clark's testimony before the Topeka Committee be admitted as evidence.

Clark objected on the ground given at the last meeting, when questioned upon the subject. The Committee held that Crosier must read to Clark such portions as he wished to use.

Judge Crosier asked Clarke if he testified at Topeka that he did not furnish the list of the names of the bribed members of the Legislature to Cree, the editor of the Lawrence *Democratic Standard*. Clark could not answer the question.

G. G. GAGE,

of Topeka, was sworn, and examined by Morton. He was at Topeka during the Senatorial canvass; has no personal knowledge of the use of money; did not hear Caldwell say anything about it; did not hear Len or Geo. Smith, Tom Anderson, or Carney say anything of the sort; heard outsiders talk of it.

By Clark—Heard Clapp, a member of the Legislature, say that Len Smith had offered him $1,200 to vote for Caldwell; that was the day before the first vote; he said subsequently that the offer was $1,200 if Caldwell was elected, and $800 if he was not; he said he noticed the money but hated to take it; voted for Crawford on the final ballot, but for Caldwell on the joint ballot. Don't know whether he saw Smith; saw him in Smith's room; think the subject was not mentioned again at any time; don't know that Clapp had any considerable amount of money immediately after the election.

Trumbull—I want you to tell the Committee all you heard from any member of the Legislature, or any one who was electioneering for Caldwell.

Witness had told all he had heard on that point; knew of no other offered inducement of any kind.

By Clark—Thinks that Smith and Caldwell occupied the same room. Judge Crosier was in Smith's room with his friends; did not know Smith. Clapp asked him whether he should take the money; did not advise him; if he said anything about it, it was to tell Clapp to do as he thought best. Clapp saw Smith in his private room.

FRANK DRENNEY,

of Waukena, Kansas, was sworn and examined by Judge Crosier. Was at Topeka during the canvass. Favored Carney at first; when he got to Topeka, Carney was off the track, and supported Caldwell; don't know that there was a member of the Committee of Six working in the interest of Caldwell. We other gentlemen held frequent meetings to consult, but don't know that he heard any mention of the use of money at these meetings; thinks he heard the statements by Caldwell's friends, that such and such parties wanted money; don't think he ever heard Len Smith, McDowell, or Anderson say that such a man was too high, and would come down a little; never told Smith that he had put $2,000 in his hands as Treasurer of his county, to secure members from that county; never did any such thing; never said Caldwell was a little slow in providing for two votes from that county, and that he might have got them for $500 if he had been a little sooner; did not have $700 to secure the votes of that county; never said he had.

By Morton—Carney requested him to go to Topeka to work for him; he was there when the witness arrived and said he was off the track; that he did not feel like running against him (Caldwell); did not say that he had taken $15,000 for withdrawing; never heard of that arrangement; knew Caldwell by reputation; went in for him after consultation with Carney and Len Smith; there was no arrangement by which he was to be paid, except that Carney said his expenses should be paid; Len Smith paid his expenses; handed him $100, and asked if it would cover his expenses; said it would, and a great deal more; expected Caldwell would do him a favor if he asked him, but had no such assurance.

There was a great deal of talk about bribery, as there always is; heard two members of the Legislature, Sol. Miller and Mr. Morey, say that they were offered money; Miller said that Clark offered to give him the Lawrence *Tribune*, mortgaged for $14,000, worth $15,000, if he would vote for him; Clark said that he never owned the *Tribune*; Morey said to witness that Clark had offered him money; never heard anything of offers of money by Caldwell or his friends.

To Judge Crosier—Carney said at first that he did not want Caldwell elected; from what Carney said, witness thought that Carney wanted to come on the track again.

To Morton—Carney never said anything about having received any money.

To Hill—Never, at any time, intimated that he wanted his expenses paid; supposed Carney had told him that he had supported Caldwell.

By Clark—Was a candidate for the State Senate last fall; was defeated; Miller did not support him.

MR. THOMAS

was sworn and examined by Morton. Took part in the caucus, J. M. Steall, a member of the Legislature, authorizing him to negotiate for the sale of his vote; went to Len Smith and McDowell, and asked them if they wanted more votes; they said they did; told him that a member who opposed Caldwell would vote for him for $800; Smith said he could get all the votes he wanted for $500, or something of that kind; then went away; continued to talk with McDowell; during the conversation he became satisfied that Steall had been secured; McDowell said that Steall was their man; he complained that he had not voted as agreed; understood distinctly that Steall had sold his vote for $500, though McDowell did not say so; that was just before the joint ballot; went directly to Steall and said, "You are already sold; you have got the money in your pocket. I can tell you just what it is, you did not vote as you agreed. He did not deny these statements; went to Smith and McDowell to sell Steall's vote, because there was a common report that they were using money; knew nothing else that he thought it his duty to tell.

By Judge Crosier—Thinks the conversation related was in the hall at the Taffte House; it was in a crowd, but he did not think any one was listening; saw McDowell first; said he would see about the proposition; then he went away and soon returned with Smith; was in Caldwell's room, but had no conversation with him about the purchase or sale of votes.

DESULTORY.

Judge Crosier submitted to the Committee the question whether he was arrested by General Sheridan for stealing cattle.

Clark said he should want to ask if he was not discharged, and if he did not bring suit against General Sheridan for false arrest.

Thomas said he wanted to say that he never was arrested and never brought suit against Sheridan.

The question and answer were ruled out.

Thomas Miller was called.

Clark called for the reading of the law providing that no witness shall be questioned in Court on account of testimony given before a Committee of Congress. His reason was that some witnesses who had testified were not aware of the existence of the law. The law was read.

THOMAS MILLER.

The witness was then examined by Judge Crosier: Is publisher of the Kansas *Chief*; was State Senator in 1871; neither Tom Anderson nor any one else gave him $7,000 to influence the votes of his delegation; never said that he had that amount.

Jude Crosier read some of Anthony's testimony upon this point, which Miller said was not true.

Was at Topeka during the whole canvass; know nothing of the giving or promising rewards for votes.

By Morton—When he first went to Topeka, he was not pledged for either of the candidates, but favored Carney. The Senators from his county were instructed by their nominations to oppose Clark; four of the Representatives were opposed to Clark; one was unpledged; did not see Carney until after he had withdrawn; did not know of his arrangement with Caldwell; knew nothing of the use of money for votes. don't recollect any conversation with Len Smith or Anderson, the Sunday or Monday before the election; had a conversation with Caldwell; Carney asked him and other friends to see and tell him (Caldwell) that he (Carney) wanted him (Caldwell) to understand that he was to be elected by his (Carney's) friends; that he wanted them remembered in the distribution of offices; Caldwell said they would be remembered; don't know how the story of his bribery started; did not take a package of money as heretofore testified; charges had been made in the Kansas papers for the last two years; was not called before the Topeka Committee; don't think of anything he ought to tell under his oath.

To Clark—Asked Snoddy why he was not called before his Committee; Snoddy said he did not want him.

MAYOR O. J. HOPKINS

was examined by Judge Crosier. Was at Topeka during the canvass; had no conversation with Sneed relative to paying money for his vote.

Judge Crosier read Sneed's statement that the witness offered to bribe him.

The witness denied its truth; asked him to vote for Caldwell; gave him no reason for voting for him, except that Clark would not be elected.

To Morton—His expenses during the canvass were never repaid him; knew nothing of the use of money.

G. M. SINCOCK

was examined by Judge Crosier—Was at Topeka during the canvass; did not directly or indirectly authorize any one to draw on him for money to influence votes; did not advance money for that purpose.

To Morton—Worked for Caldwell; some one paid part of his expenses during the canvass; don't know who paid them; had not an understanding they would be paid.

CAPTAIN M. H. INSLEY

was examined by Judge Crosier—Met Carson here last spring; he took an affidavit relating to Caldwell's election from his pocket, which, he said, he had prepared for publication, because Caldwell had not treated him well; asked witness to tell Caldwell that he had a case before the Court of Claims; if Caldwell would give him money on it he would give him the affidavit and leave the country. Carson repeated the request several times, and he finally told him that Caldwell said he did not know Carson, and if he had an affidavit he had better publish it. The affidavit related to what Carson knew of the use of money in Caldwell's election.

L. J. WORDEN

was examined by Judge Crozier. Was Senator from Douglass County; first voted for Clark, and, in joint Convention, for Caldwell, according to a determination of twenty-four of Clark's friends formed in Clark's room; Clark consented to this decision after it was found impossible to combine with those who were not Caldwell men; third, that Clark told his friends not to decide for Caldwell, until they had arranged to be taken into the scheme. Clark said he thought if the caucus was to vote for Caldwell, he (Caldwell) should pay their hotel bills. Strickler was an active supporter of Clark.

Judge Crosier desired to ask whether Strickler told him that Clark had an arrangement with Caldwell for the payment of his (Clark's) expenses. This was for the purpose of impeaching Clark's statement that he did not try to make such arrangement.

The room was cleared, and the Committee decided that the question could be asked only to prove the existence of an arrangement.

That Judge Crozier did not desire.

Worden said that Snoddy was understood to be violently opposed to Caldwell and Clark.

To Morton—I advised Clark to see Caldwell in relation to the payment of expenses before I concluded to vote for Caldwell; these expenses included hotel bills and travelling expenses; think Clark said that the matter was left to Stevens, but am not sure; don't know whether the arrangement was made; knew nothing but by rumor in relation to the use of money by Caldwell or his friends.

By Crosier—Don't think he has heard Clark say anything about pursuing Caldwell after the election.

By Clark—Remember that Clark said before the final caucus, that while he did not want to occupy a factious position, yet the day would come when he (Worden) would regret having voted for Caldwell, but don't think that he said so after the caucus.

By motion—On the morning of the final vote, Clark was requested to bring Caldwell before the Clark caucus. He (Clark) made a speech, in which he said he hoped they would vote for Caldwell, and hoped they would be as true friends to him (Caldwell) as they had been to him (Clark).

JAMES F. LEGATE,

member of the Legislature, was examined by Judge Crosier. Voted for Caldwell; neither he nor any of his friends offered any inducement or reward for so voting.

Clark asked leave to ask the witness whether he is the same James F. Legate, who was reported by the Committee of the Fortieth Congress as having offered to sell a vote of a United States Senator for $100,000.

Judge Crosier thought that this question was similar to that he was refused permission to put to Thomas. The question was not admitted, nor was the report of the Committee of the House to that effect.

MR. CHARLES,

of Columbia, was examined by Judge Crosier. Was at Topeka during the election; understood, after he got there, that he had been telegraphed for by Finney; his presence had nothing to do especially with the sale of Finney's vote.

By Mr. Morton—Was at Topeka to assist in Caldwell's election; went voluntarily; started before Finney's telegram reached him; Finney said he was asked to send for him by Shoulecker, a friend of Clark's; his expenses have not been paid; no agreement for such payment was made, nor did he ask payment; don't recollect that he had any conversation with Caldwell about Finney's vote; told some of Caldwell's friends, on the evening after the first ballot, that they could depend upon Finney's vote; Dan Adams did not give him any money for Finney's vote.

To Carpenter—Did not offer Finney any money for his vote.

FELTON RECALLED.

Felton was recalled, and said that Snoddy was bitterly opposed to Caldwell. In reply to Judge Crosier and Morton's question, he said he was equally hostile to Clark.

BANK BOOKS.

Here the Committee called for certain books of Scott & Co.'s Bank at Leavenworth, which were sent for in compliance with Clark's request for both day-books, private general record, remittance book, journal, and ledger individual, and the balance book of January and February. The ledger and its index were produced, they being the only books sent.

Clark stated that he expected to prove by these books, and the examination of the book-keeper for the bank at the time, that during that time Caldwell had paid, by means of checks, drafts, or notes, that passed through the bank, large sums of money to persons proven to have been his agents in the Senatorial canvass.

Caldwell said that he had not the slightest objection to the examination of the books, but he did not want his accounts published to the world.

Judge Crosier produced the ledger of the First National Bank of Leavenworth, of which he is Treasurer, in which Caldwell had an account in January and February, 1871. He said that this ledger would show all that the other books would show.

Morton said the examination of witnesses and Caldwell's statement must be concluded in one more day. The Committee's duties forbade it devoting further time to this case. The Committee then went into secret consultation and examination of the bank accounts. Morton announced that the investigation would be resumed at 10 a. m. on Saturday next.

Clapp, Sherwood, and Thomas, of Leavenworth, William Williams, Olathe, and C. B. Butler, Topeka, were summoned as witnesses for Caldwell.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AN ADMINISTRATION VIEW OF THE MATTER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The *Times* is still laboring to prove that the Credit Mobilier revelations were only a campaign slander, but prints from its regular Washington correspondent an almost lugubrious account of the demoralization among the Administration ranks in Congress. The correspondent says:

"The lamentable lack of courage exhibited by the Republican majority in the House during the present session is evoking even more comment than the developments made by the several Committees here. We have a body of Republicans charged with the responsibility of maintaining the organization and discipline, as well as integrity, of the party, weakly and supinely surrendering the lead in matters over which they should exercise complete control, into the hands of their enemies. Emerging from a contest in which they achieved the greatest political victory ever recorded, they surrender the sceptre of their power and obey the dictatorial behests of the Democracy. From the first day of the session, when James Brooks cunningly suggested that in such a matter as the Chairmanship of the Foreign Affairs Committee there should be no such thing as a party consideration, and twenty Republicans weakly succumbed, down to the present time, the Republican party in the House has abdicated its functions of leadership and control, and tamely submits to be led by the nose into all sorts of awkward and inconsistent positions by such an unmitigated Democratic demagogue as Sam Randall. There isn't courage enough left in the House to even give decent treatment to the President's recommendations. The debate on Mr. Shellabarger's bill proved this conclusively."

To retrieve this unhappy state of affairs, the correspondent makes the following suggestion:

"It is not necessary that investigations should cease, nor that they should not be ordered; but it is absolutely necessary that the Republican majority in the House should give direction and control to matters of investigation."

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Senate was not in session to-day, being adjourned over from Friday afternoon till Monday.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. SARGENT, the President was requested to furnish infrmation concerning the occupation by British subjects of land in San Juan Island, or other islands acquired under the recent award, and whether legislation on the subject is necessary.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL.

Mr. SARGENT also presented a minority report in the matter of the Sutro tunnel, which was ordered printed.

THE BOSTON POST OFFICE.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $500,000 for the purchase of an addition to the site of the Boston Post Office, which was referred, on the objection of Mr. KERR, to the Committee of the Whole.

DISTRICT COURTS.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, the Judiciary Committee bill providing for holding the District Circuit Court of the United States in Wilkesbarre, Pa., after some discussion, passed—yeas, 98; nays, 50.

Several reports and private bills of no public interest were disposed of. At 4 p. m., Adjourned.

FOREIGN.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONTROVERSY.

Herald Special.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—There is much uneasiness in consequence of the English note to Russia regarding the disputed boundary question in Central Asia. In the settlement of the relations between the two powers a few years ago on the Forsyth understanding, England only required Russia to abstain from the invasion of Afghanistan, but the boundary of that territory was left undefined. The present note declares that the northern boundary of Afghanistan commences at the Lake of Siri Kol, in the Primir Steppe; thence follows the Oxus to Kadjah Salehand; from that point westward to the Persian frontier. The note further states that England has informed the Emir of Afghanistan that he may fight the Russians if they cross this line. The Russian reply declares that the desire of Russia is to maintain good relations with England, but it refuses to receive the indicated boundary, because it includes countries which never belonged to Afghanistan, but were always independent, and Russia's object in taking Khiva is apparently to establish depots and hold and occupy the whole Valley of the Oxus. England draws this line to interfere with Russia's purpose, and to enable the former power the better to hold Hinderkush as a line of defence when the day of fighting comes.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The ex-Empress Eugenie has concluded to soon leave Chiselhurst. She will not, however, leave England, but will take up her residence in some other portion of the country.

A despatch from Genoa says that the Rev. Dr. Pusey is better.

It is reported that a steamship has been discovered sunk at the scene of the collision off Dunge Ness lighthouse, on Wednesday night. The opinion is becoming general that the vessel which ran into the Northfleet also went down with all hands before the emigrant ship sank. The owner of the Spanish steamship Murillo, who landed at Dover two hours before the collision occurred, believes that it was his vessel which was in collision with the Northfleet, and that both were destroyed.

The funeral of Lord Lytton took place to-day. Among the distinguished persons present were Baron Selborne, Gladstone, Justice Cockburn, Rt. Hon. Childers, Viscount Stansfeld, Vernon Harcourt, Hepworth Dixon, and Miss M. E. Braddon. Dean Stanley read the funeral service.

MEXICO.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—Mexican advices say that the festivities attending the opening of the Vera Cruz & Mexico Railroad lasted a week, and were participated in by all the distinguished officials.

At Tepexe, the desperadoes placed three boulders across the track, but there was no damage, except breaking the cowcatcher of a locomotive, which was sent in advance of the Presidential train.

President Lerdo de Tejada was enthusiastically received on the 3d inst. The President and Minister of Spain to Mexico breakfasted on the Spanish man-of-war, at which toasts complimentary to Spain and Mexico were drank.

President Grant's message is considered favorable towards Mexico, but complications are feared, owing to affairs on the Rio Grande.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Jan. 25.—The *Diario* says several Cuban noblemen have asked and obtained of the Captain General permission to join in a manifestation of Spanish grandees against reforms in the Antilles.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Bismarck was in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, and warmly received. He said his retirement from the Prussian Premiership was occasioned solely by ill-health. There was no disagreement between any of his colleagues and himself.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 25.—The Committee on the Abolition of Slavery in Porto Rico will present their report to the Cortes on Monday, recommending the issue of bonds to the amount of thirty million pisetas for the indemnification of slave-owners.

Padial has announced his intention of moving several amendments still further liberalizing the bill.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 25.—The new King of Sweden, Oscar II., will be crowned on the 1st of May.

WALL STREET.

Weekly Review of the Financial Situation—The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—During the past week the whole list of Government bonds has advanced, as the Syndicate will have to advance the market, especially for 10-40s and new 5s, before they can do anything in floating this large amount of $300,000,000. The European members of the combined Syndicate held a meeting in London, on Friday, to prepare a plan of operations.

The monetary situation has been marked by general ease. Business is chiefly at the legal rate, with a few exceptions at 4 to 5 on the one hand, and 1-64 to 1-32 on the other. During the week the Treasury office disbursed $1,215,000 in gold on account of interest, $84,600 in gold for bonds received, sold $1,000,000 gold, received $2,375,000 gold for customs, and $1,113,500 currency for gold sold.

Foreign exchanges have been strong and higher, although at the close extreme rates were not sustained. The gold speculation has been firm, with increased activity, and an advance from 112⅝ to 113⅜. This rise has been produced by heavy buying for bull account, in connection with large imports and heavy shipments.

The stock market has been more active at higher prices. The fluctuations were frequent, and in some cases quite wide. Pacific Mail advanced 2⅛. Erie closed active at an advance of 3⅜. New York Central advanced about 2 per cent; Western Union, ⅝; Ohio & Mississippi, 3¼; Wabash, 1⅞; Lake Shore, 2⅝; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 2½. Union Pacific declined 1⅜; Atlantic Mail declined from 13 to 6, and afterwards recovered to 9⅛, but closed at 8.

The bituminous coal stocks declined early in the week, but were firmer at the close. The anthracite coal shares have been dull at a lower price.

Express stocks generally firm.

Money opened active to-day at 7, but declined to 6. Prime mercantile paper, 8@9.

The stock market was quiet and irregular, opening lower and then reacting slightly. Erie stronger, under a rumor of a new corner forming. Senator Edmunds says the indications are that his resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold all moneys due the Pacific Railroad will be adopted.

A. B. Stockwell, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship and Samana Bay Companies, has just been elected President of the consolidated Atlantic & Pacific and Missouri Pacific Railroad Companies, whose line extends from St. Louis to the heart of the Indian Territory. The Missouri Pacific is under 999 years' lease to the Atlantic & Pacific Company, and dividends are paid on the stock at the rate of 5 per cent per annum for the first three years, 6 per cent per annum for the next two years, and 7 per cent per annum for the remainder of the lease.

Gold lower, ranging from 114⅛@113⅝. Exports of specie will not exceed $3,000,000 for the week, of which $2,400,000 were American gold, sent forward, it is said, in the bull interest.

Government bonds active at the best prices of the week. The following calculation shows the amount of 6 per cent bonds likely to be called in during the negotiation of the $300,000,000 5 per cents through the Syndicates: Coupons of 1862, $235,000,000; registered, $32,000,000; coupons of 1864, $17,000,000; registered, $14,000,000—making a grand total of $300,000,000.

Flour closes dull and lower for most grades under $10.00. Wheat closes dull and lower for car lots of spring. Shippers are out of the market, and the mills buy sparingly. Winter quiet but firm.

Pork moderately active and steady; 250 brls new mess for February sold at $14.00. Cut meats—Dry salted shoulders easier at 5¼c. Bacon quiet; short clear held at 8½c; 7⅝c bid, and 7¾c asked for February. Lard lower for future, and unsettled on spot; 8⅛c bid, and 8⅜c asked for Western on spot; 1,000 tierces sold at 8⅝@8 1-16c for April; about 50 tierces city sold at 8⅛c.

The Modoc War.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Active operations will not be undertaken against the Modocs till reinforcements arrive. The settlers in Hot Spring Valley fear raids upon them. The Indians who had been friendly and are now missing, are reported to have joined Captain Jack's band.

A Raid on the Gambling Houses.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 25.—The new Chief of Police. Colonel A. W. Johnson, to-day stationed policemen at the doors of the gambling houses to register the names of all persons frequenting the houses, to have them summoned as witnesses in cases, in which indictments had been found against them. Colonel Johnson says he is determined to follow up this course, and supply the Judicial authorities with all the proof desired to convict the proprietors of the gambling houses in the city. Considerable excitement exists among the fraternity in consequence of this action, and all are closed to-night.

NEW YORK.

A Queer Way of Refreshing a Debtor's Memory—Novel Bills Introduced in the Legislature—Miscellaneous Local Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Attention was attracted yesterday to an old Italian walking back and forth in front of 439 West Twenty-first street, having two large placards on his person, bearing the following inscription: "For sale, George Stevenson's lawyer, 439 West Twenty-first street, carpet bill due since May, 1872; $31.79 at fifty cents on the dollar. Address H. A. Burr, Station. Mr. Stevenson caused his arrest. He could not speak a word of English. Henry Adams, who was present in court, said he was responsible, as he thought it was the only method left him of collecting the bill due his employers. Justice Ledwith discharged the Italian and took Mr. Stevenson's complaint against Adams. He was held to bail in $300 to answer the charge of disorderly conduct, and will also be prosecuted for libel.

Two novel bills have been introduced in the Legislature, both of which are reported likely to pass. One declares misdemeanor punishable by a fine of fifty dollars to point a firearm, whether loaded or not, at a human being, and makes the penalty for discharging it, without intent to injure, a fine of $100, or one year's imprisonment. The other bill provides that no children under the age of 10 shall be employed for hire in any manufacturing or mechanical shop, or at any manufactory work, within this State, and that no child under the age of 12 shall be so employed, unless such child can intelligibly read.

Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice President elect, Rev. Wayland Hoyt, and Rev. John Hall, will deliver addresses at the twentieth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association, in this city, on Monday evening.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—John Gough Rand, the artist, was buried yesterday.

At a meeting, on Thursday night, of the Niobrara League, an association lately organized in the Episcopal Church in behalf of Indian missions, Bishop Hare and others delivered addresses. Mrs. John Jacob Astor is President of the Association. Its present object, in New York, is the raising of money for the support of the ladies engaged in Indian missions.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday ordered the removal of all janitors, engineers, and cleaners of the new Court House and the neighboring public buildings, and the selection of others in their places.

The steamship Moro Castle, of the Atlantic Mail Line, was seized on her arrival from Havana, this morning, for debt. Other steamers of the line are still under seizure. It is rumored that the Company is financially embarrassed.

The Coroner's jury to-day verdicted against Michael Nixon for shooting Charles Pfeifer.

Judge William H. Tracy, of the Marine Court, died this morning.

Mayor Havemeyer yesterday addressed a letter to Police Justice Scott, excepting to his conduct in secretly discharging some of the sawdust swindlers who have been flooding the country with circulars offering to sell counterfeit money.

At a meeting of the Police Commissioners this morning, a communication was received from Mayor Jacob, of Louisville, asking for a description of the manner in which street cleaning was conducted in this city.

Owing to the non-arrival of Judge Boardman in town to-day, the bill of exceptions in the Stokes case did not come before the Court.

It is rumored, this afternoon, that Ex-Collector Murphy would soon succeed Comptroller Green.

SPRINGFIELD.

Certificates of Incorporation Filed—The Railroad Commissionership—Supreme Court Opinions Filed—The Knox County-Seat Question Settled.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 25.—There was filed to-day with the Secretary of State certificates of organization of the Calkin's Champion Washer Company, of Chicago, capital $100,000; Briar Hill Coal Company, of St. Clair County, $100,000; and the Wenona Coal Company, of Marshall, capital $150,000.

Governor Beveridge is absent from the capital, in Chicago. It is understood that his visit at this time has some connection with the appointment of Railroad Commissioners, though no appointment will be made before the Senate meets next Wednesday.

There is still some delay in the moving of railroad trains, though most of the roads are clear of snow.

In the Supreme Court, Central Grand Division, opinions have been this day filed in the following cases of the January term, 1871: William Thomas *vs.* the County of Morgan *et al.*; reversed and remanded; H. J. Heim, *vs.* Eliza Cantrell *et al.*; affirmed; James A. Harpham *et al.* *vs.* Thomas Little; reversed and remanded. Opinions have also been filed in the following cases of January the term, 1872: Sylvester Paddock *vs.* Catherine Robinson; reversed and remanded; first National Bank of Quincy, *et al.* *vs.* the Board of Supervisors of Adams County, affirmed; Marcus H. Topping *et al.* *vs.* Benjamin Brown; reversed in part; the Board of Supervisors of Knox County, etc., *vs.* George Davis. The latter case involves the question of the location of the County seat of Knox County, and the decision is favorable to Knoxville, the old location.

UTAH.

The Epizootic in Utah—Cattle Stolen—Governor vs. Legislature.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 25.—Business is almost suspended in consequence of the epizootic. Every stage line has been discontinued. All the teams of mules and horses are down. There will probably be a total suspension of ore transportation, and a serious loss to Mining Companies.

Over 1,000 head of stock have been stolen by the cattle-thieves at Box Elder.

The Governor has taken issue with the Legislature in appointing Territorial officers without his concurrence, and to-day appointed a Territorial Attorney General and Marshal.

CORINNE, Utah, Jan. 25.—United States Marshal Patrick, under a writ of *habeas corpus* from District Judge Hawley to the Probate Court, yesterday, took possession of the prisoner confined at Brigham City, in the County Jail, held there for alleged cattle-stealing. The parties will appear before the District Court at Salt Lake.

Accident.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAYTON, O., Jan. 25.—Last night, a man who is supposed to be a stranger, walked off of the ice in the river, at the foot of Wilkinson street. Mr. Lloyd, who was passing, heard a call twice from the man, "Save me," and produced a lantern. A search was made by him and others, but they were unable to find the body. The Coroner and others have been engaged in searching the river for the body. The man is supposed to have been intoxicated.

Isaac Shoemaker, baggage-master on the Atlantic & Great Western Road, while cleaning a revolver, accidentally shot himself in the leg. The wound is very severe, but not dangerous.

To be Hanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Charles A. Russell, for the murder of James Crotty, was sentenced to be hanged March 21. He addressed the Court, saying that he was guilty of no crime, but a victim of the popular clamor in this city against deeds of violence. His counsel will appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 25.—John R. Johnson, a Swede, was sentenced, yesterday, to be hanged on April 10, 1874, for the murder of Johanna Hess, of Meriden, Conn. The State law does not permit sentence of death to be executed under one year. This is the first death sentence pronounced at New Haven within twenty-two years.

Railroad News.

CORINNE, Utah, Jan. 25.—A contract was concluded to-day between citizens and the Utah Central Railroad, the road to be completed to this place immediately from the nearest point on their road, a distance of three miles. The Utah Northern is now completed, and running to within four miles of Corinne City.

A meeting of the Directors of the Utah Northern Narrow-Gauge Railroad was held to-day. The sentiment was unanimous for an extension of the road to Helena, Montana. Work on the branch from Corinne is to be commenced immediately.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 25.—A heavy business was done in the Legislature to-day. There were many reports from Committees, and many bills were introduced.

The Senate bill providing for Registers of Deeds recording judgments, affecting real estate titles, passed the House unanimously.

Petitions were presented for the establishment of a Homœopathic Professorship in the University of Michigan.

The Senate Joint Committee on Finance and the University, reported favorably a bill appropriating for the University a one-twentieth mill tax on all taxable property.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations and Finance reported $85,000 specific taxes unpaid by Railroad, Copper, and Iron Mining Companies. It was authorized to employ a clerk.

The Lien and Tax laws are to be investigated, in order to secure greater uniformity and equality.

The Legislature will adjourn on Tuesday for one week.

The Committee on State Institutions will visit the State's Prison, at Jackson, on Tuesday; the Insane Asylum, at Kalamazoo, on Wednesday; the University, at Ann Arbor, on Thursday; the Institutions for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, at Flint, on Friday.

The Senate adjourned this noon till Tuesday morning. The House had barely a quorum at the forenoon session.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 25.—In the House, this morning, bills were introduced to allow regular shippers and receivers of freight to make commutation rates with railroad companies for periods of three months; to authorize the Governor to appoint State Inspectors of Coal Mines.

In the Senate the following bills were passed: The Senate bill to allow free trade in money; to make the obtaining of money or property by false pretences punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary when the money is over $35, and, when less by imprisonment in the County Jail; it also provides like punishment for procuring by false pretences, signatures on notes, bills, or drafts; also House bill to amend the criminal code as to provide that when persons under recognizances either to appear and answer or testify in any court shall fail to perform the condition of such recognizances, his default shall be recorded, and the recognizances forfeited in open court. A bill was introduced to provide for the appointment of Commissioners of Fisheries for Ohio.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 25.—In the Senate, this morning, the Revenue law was changed so as to make taxes become delinquent in April instead of February, and the penalty due in May instead of April, and to be 3 per cent per month after the taxes have been due six months. The penalty of $500 was adopted for State and County Auditors discounting warrants. The time of the meeting of the Executive Council was changed from the first Monday of August to the second Monday of July. Senators Hurley and Fairall were appointed on the Joint Committee to prepare a bill for the publication of the code.

President Welch and Professor Jones were before the Rankin Committee this morning. The most important fact elicited was that the law respecting the college needs fixing up badly. Governor Carpenter submitted the correspondence of Governor Merrill in 1869, in which he notified the Board that the bond of Mr. Rankin was worthless.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 25.—The Senate today passed a bill requiring all contests for State officers to be made before the General Assembly.

The Governor has ordered a new registration in the counties of Scott, Johnson, and Greene, that the people may have an opportunity to vote on the Constitutional amendment on the 3rd of March.

A great many witnesses have been summoned to appear before the Committee on Privileges and Elections at Washington in the Arkansas case.

The Governor has given the certificate of election to W. J. Hynes, the Reform candidate as Congress-at-Large.

A heavy snow storm is prevailing.

MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Jan. 25.—The Legislature convened on Tuesday. There was little business, except the receiving of reports of State officers and passing resolutions of respect for deceased members.

Yesterday, District Attorney Stiles presented charges to the House, looking to the impeachment of Judge Anderson, of the Third District. The charges are of the most damaging character. Referred to a committee.

NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—A special from Raleigh, N. C., says that a bill was introduced in the Legislature there yesterday, granting an amnesty and pardon to all offenders under the act punishing with felony the going in disguise, and under which members of the Ku-Klux had been apprehended.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 25.—The majority of the Committee in the Legislature, to-day, reported in favor of the removal of the Capital from Frankfort, and suggesting Louisville as the most suitable point. The minority report will be made against removal.

PERTEET.

Motion for a New Trial Denied—Sentenced to be Hanged Feb. 14.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 25.—To-day was set for the decision of the motion for a new trial in the case against Andrew J. Perteet, recently found guilty of murder by a jury of this county. Mr. C. H. Reed, State's Attorney from Cook County, came here from Chicago to oppose the motion, but, at half-past 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when all of the early trains had arrived from Chicago for the day, the defendant was brought into Court, but neither of his counsel—J. H. Knowlton and Mr. T. H. Marsh—were present, which naturally left the Court and all parties concerned in an unpleasant and delicate position. Mr. Reed said that one of the defendant's counsel was at the depot in Chicago when he came away, and he had informed the other within a very few days past that he should be here. He also said that his public duties were such that he could not come here again, and that he wanted the motion decided to-day. Thereupon the Court appointed E. C. Fellows, Esq., an attorney of this bar, to act for the defendant to-day, so that no points in his favor should be lost. Then, in a short but well-considered opinion, the Court overruled the motion for a new trial, after which the Court asked the defendant if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, whereupon the defendant took the floor and talked about thirty minutes, but wholly failed to say anything pertinent to his case, or interesting to any person. He said that if he had been a lawyer he would not have drawn his affidavits for a continuance as his were written, for they did not state the case as it was; that he never quarrelled or had any difficulty with his wife; that he did not kill her that he knew of; that he would not emphatically admit that he killed her, nor positively deny that he did not, but that if he did do it, he did not know it, and that he was not afraid to die; that he had a fair trial, and he did not blame the jury. At the close of his speech he, with a very broad smile, asked and obtained permission of the Court to sit down while the sentence was being passed. Judge McRoberts in a lengthy and very feeling manner, addressed him, reviewing the evidence in all of its bearings, and from it he did not know how the jury could have done different from what they did do. The Judge closed as follows: "That you, Andrew J. Perteet, be taken from the place where you now stand to the jail of this county, there to remain until Friday, the 14th day of February, 1873; that the Sheriff of this county on that day conduct you to the place of execution, and there, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and the setting of the sun, on that day, hang you by the neck until you are dead; and may He who does not suffer a sparrow to fall unnoticed have mercy upon you."

The Judge gave the defendant's counsel until the 8th of next month to make and file a bill of exceptions.

Perteet says he expects to be hanged, but that he does not want any assistance from the clergy. He does not believe in them.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Arrived—The steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.

A Boston Defaulter.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The defaulter White took only $35,000 from the Exeter Savings Bank.

THE GREAT WESTERN.

The Eventful History of a Telegraph Company.

Extent of Its Line---Its Operations, Lawsuits, Etc.

Terwiliger vs. The Great Western Telegraph Company.

Stockholders' Meeting to be Held on Tuesday.

The meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Telegraph Company, which is called by the President and Secretary for Tuesday of the present week, is a matter of considerable interest to the public generally, not merely from the fact that the Company proposes to be a strong competitor for the public patronage of the Western Union Company, but also because it is the result of a long chancery suit, which has had its run to the Supreme Court and back, the object of which has been to determine, if possible, the rights of stockholders; while the influence of the litigation and conclusion may have a large influence on many corporations of like character.

The meeting which is to occur on Tuesday is for the election of a new set of Directors, and is in accordance with the decree of the Circuit Court of Cook County, pursuant to the directions of the Supreme Court of this State, as given in Terwilliger v. Great Western Telegraph Company. In order that the whole subject may be fully understood by our readers, a history of the somewhat irregular formation of the Company should be given, as well as its subsequent operations and troubles.

It was in December, 1867, that Selah Reeve and six other persons got their heads together to form, under the act of 1849, a corporate company to be *known as* the Great Western Telegraph Company. The articles of association were duly signed by them and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and they received the proper certificate. The capital stock was put at $3,000,000, divided into 120,000 shares of $25 each. The corporators, besides Selah Reeve, were named as follows: Valentine Y. Gardner, John Hall, Dwight Johnson, and Hasbrook Reeve, of the City of New York; and David A. Gage and Josiah Snow, of Chicago. Gardner, Hall, and Johnson were described in the articles as holding each one share, Snow as holding 1,000 shares, Gage 1,000 shares, Hasbrook Reeve 100 shares, and Selah Reeve 117,897 shares, thus making the entire 120,000 shares. This stock was purely fictitious, as no money was paid by any of them, and the stock, therefore, represented no value. On the 13th of January, 1868, the corporators met, and Gage, Snow, Hall, Hasbrook Reeve, and Selah Reeve were elected a Board of Directors, of which Gage was elected President. Selah Reeve soon after resigned, in order to enable himself to make a contract with the Company, which was as follows: That Reeve was to build 2,000 miles of line on routes to be designated by the Company. No time for completion of the work, or rate of compensation per mile, was fixed; but the Company agreed to transfer the entire stock to Reeve on the execution of the agreement. This contract was made on the 25th of March, 1868. The whole 120,000 shares were now put into the hands of Snow, who had been elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, in trust for Selah Reeve to sell the same at $10 per share, and to pay the proceeds to Reeve under his contract with the Company. Reeve was to have $300 per mile, which sum, as shown by evidence produced, was largely in excess of the cost of construction. Reeve deferred, as we are informed, the commencement of the execution of this contract, until money could be raised from the sale of stock by Snow, or his agents. In order to elicit the confidence of the public, and obtain subscriptions and money, they proceeded to elect twenty-two additional Directors from among the most reliable and best-known citizens in Chicago, who, however, were not stockholders. Then a prospectus was issued, stating that the Company was organized under State laws and an act of Congress for the purpose of cheapening telegraphic correspondence in the West; that the stock was $3,000,000, divided into shares of $25 each; and that, upon the payment of $10 on each share, a certificate of stock for $25 would be issued, and no further assessments made.

It may be well here to remark that, prior to the election of the twenty-two new Directors, the old Board had adopted by-laws. The first one provided that the *first* annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company should be held within ninety days after 2,000 miles of the Company's lines had been equipped with wires. Another by-law provided for the election of new Directors whenever any number of shareholders holding a majority of the shares should present a written request addressed to the President, for a meeting of shareholders for that purpose. These by-laws, being of such vital importance, were, however, not mentioned in the prospectus. It will be seen that by the two by-laws stated was an arrangement by which Reeve could complete, what is now charged as an unconscionable contract before the subscribers, whose money was taken to pay him, could have an opportunity to question its validity; and it also placed the control of the Company in the hands of Reeve and his trustee until over $600,000 should be subscribed, which was, perhaps, putting too much money and too many interests in the unbridled control of two men.

By means of this prospectus, and the solicitations of agents, large sums of money were raised; and in July, 1869, the books contained the names of nearly 2,000 subscribers to stock. When the money began to come in, Reeve began to build lines and to deliver the same over to the Company.

It was not unnatural that among the many persons that bought stock from Snow, there should be some who would very soon begin to inquire into the management of the Company, and as to their rights by virtue of the stock held by them. Among these persons was one Jeremiah Terwilliger. He took one hundred shares, and paid $600, leaving a balance to be paid of $400, to complete the 40 per cent. In November, 1869, he went to the office of the Company in Chicago, and requested a certificate of stock to the amount of his payments. He was told that certificates could not be issued until the full payment of 40 per cent was made. He then offered to pay the 40 per cent, and was told that payments would not be received faster than they were called for by the Directors.

Terwilliger being thus refused his certificates of stock, filed a bill in the Circuit Court of Cook County in behalf of himself and other stockholders who might choose to come in and be made parties. He tendered payment of balance due on his subscription, and asked that he be decreed his certificate of stock, that the contract between the Company and Selah Reeve should be set aside as fraudulent, that the defendants be decreed to account for the excess of money paid Reeve, above the cost of building the lines, that a Receiver be appointed, and for general relief. The Telegraph Company was made a defendant, as also Selah Reeve, Snow, and Gage. About thirty stockholders came in, and were made complainants. The only relief granted by the Circuit Court was a decree for the issue of certificates of stock on tender of the balance due. Terwilliger was dissatisfied, and appealed to the Supreme Court. That Court, after a careful review of the whole case, and while casting some severe reflections upon the managers of the Company, reversed the decree of the Circuit Court, and remanded the cause, giving directions to the Court below as follows:

That the Court will render a decree setting aside all the contracts made between the Company and Selah Reeve. It will ascertain what amount of money has been paid by the subscribers to stock. It will direct the President and Secretary of the Company to issue certificates of stock to all subscribers who have paid their money for as many shares as they are entitled to for the money paid, reckoning forty per cent paid upon twenty-five dollars as giving title to a share. It will direct the President and Secretary of the Company to call an election of a new Board of Directors, by such stockholders, at such time and place, and on such notice, as the Court shall think proper, at which election only the holders of actual stock subscribed and paid for will be allowed to vote. Unless such newly-elected Board shall make an amicable settlement with Selah Reeve, and one satisfactory to the Court, it will ascertain as nearly as possible the cost of the lines constructed, or partially constructed by him, and often allowing him such cost, and a reasonable compensation for his time and labor, will enter a decree against him for any excess of money he may have received from the Company, to be paid to the Treasurer appointed by the new Board of Directors. It will direct the President and Secretary of the Company to produce all books and papers that may be required before the master or in court, and if these officers, or the Company, as now organized, interpose any obstacles or difficulties in the way of carrying the orders of the court into execution, the Court will appoint a receiver to take charge of the books, papers, affairs, and business of the Company, requiring such bonds as may be necessary.

In conformity to the above decision, His Honor Judge Williams, a short time since, rendered a decree setting aside all the contracts made between Selah Reeve and the Company; made a reference of the matter to the Master in Chancery to ascertain how much money each subscriber to stock had paid, and directing that certificates of stock be issued to all such who had paid, allowing one share to every ten dollars of money actually paid; and further, directing the President and Secretary to call a meeting of the stockholders, to be held at the office of the Company, on the 28th day of January, 1873, at 12 o'clock m., for the election of a new Board of Directors, and also in other respects following the directions of the Court above.

From an examination of the working of this Company, the conduct of the Corporators appears to have been quite inconsistent with the interests of those whose money was actually in the concern. It is alleged that Selah Reeve was not likely, in contracting with his fellow schemers for the building of the 2,000 miles of line, to make a very disadvantageous bargain for himself, as he had no one to combat his interest, and the money which was to pay him was to come, not out of himself, but out of *bona fide* subscribers, who had paid the cash, and who were really the only persons who could possibly be entitled to have any interest in the management, as only their capital was invested. But they were not permitted to say one word as to the character of these contracts, and were to be obliged to submit to this taxation without even the opportunity of subsequent, effective criticism. It is plain to be seen that there was no equity in this arrangement, and that it was a fraud upon those who were to become the real parties in interest, and the Court very wisely put its foot upon the proceeding before it had advanced to completion.

It has always been said that people dispose of the money belonging to others with greater carelessness and facility than they would if they were appropriating their own property, and especially is this the case when the whole gain is to him who disposes of the money consideration. This was the position of Reeve and Snow, and they took great pains to feather their own nest. Selah Reeve has been paid $300 a mile for all the completed line he has delivered to the Company under the contract; and according to his design, by the completion of the whole 2,000 miles, the Company would have been fleeced of nearly all its 120,000 shares, and would have had scarcely more than the bare lines on its hands, while the money would have gone irrevocably into the pocket of Reeve. This was fun to Reeve, but death to the Company. It is now sought to put the stockholders in possession of their rights, and to give them the opportunity of directing what is really only their affair. Selah Reeve's gigantic financial operation has been nipped in the bud, and he is asked to make up to the Captain's office and settle. Having done this, and paid back to the Company the excess over and above a fair compensation for the lines built by him, the corporation will then be upon a solid basis ready for correct management, and be made undoubtedly to become a successfully competing line with the Western Union, a consummation greatly desired by all who have become subscribers to its stock.

The election of Directors on Tuesday, is of material importance in connection with the success of the Company, as it will depend entirely upon their character as to whether an amicable settlement will be made with Reeve, and the Company allowed to get into a prosperous working condition again without further litigation.

The Western Telegraph Company now has lines running from Chicago to Milwaukee, from Chicago to Omaha, from Omaha to Lincoln City, Neb., from Omaha to Kansas City, from Chicago to Springfield, Ill., and from Bloomington to Decatur, Ill., in all about 1,700 miles. There are still needed to complete the circuit about 300 miles, being the distance from Kansas City to St. Louis, and from St. Louis to Springfield, Ill. When this circuit is completed, the lines may easily be made to pay large dividends. At the present time the stock has no market value, and the lines are scarcely paying office expenses.

Of the stock about 50,000 shares have been sold, represented by nearly 3,000 stockholders, of whom about 1,000 have paid in full their $10 on each share. The attendance at the stockholders' meeting will undoubtedly be large and quite exciting. We do not express any opinion, except such as has been formed from what has appeared from the papers in the case, and testimony already adduced; and, as thoroughly neutral, and loving competition, we shall be glad to see all parties placed in a favorable aspect, when consonant with justice and fair dealing. We believe the Great Western can be made a powerful company with proper management.

THE LAW COURTS.

GENERAL NOTES.

Ladd Brothers, consisting of Joseph W. Ladd, Jr., and Charles C. Ladd, for the past twelve months of this city, but formerly of Ellsworth, Wis., exhibit about the most deplorable condition of impecuniosity yet developed in this city. They very properly petition for bankruptcy, it being utterly impossible that they could realize a more hopelessly bankrupt state than they have now reached. Whilst possessing no property whatever, they have owed $67 taxes on "personal property" to said town of Ellsworth, since the year 1867. For liabilities, they show about $2,000, about half of which is owing to unsecured laborers; and to meet this indebtedness their creditors will divide the following assets; Cash, none; bills of exchange, notes, etc, none; stock in trade, none; household furniture, wearing apparel, etc., none; books, prints, and pictures, none; live stock, none; carriages and other dead stock, none; farming stock, none; shipping, none; machinery, fixtures, and apparatus of any kind, in any place whatsoever, none; goods of no matter what description, none; stock in corporate companies, none; policies of insurance, none; unliquidated claims of every nature, none; interest in land, none; and no property to exempt. As individuals, the petioners are in a comparatively happy state compared to that which they enjoyed as a firm. Neither of them has any creditors, and each of them possesses personal property worth about $200. The marvel is, where they could have obtained the $75 wherewith to pay the preliminary bankruptcy fees. It may be that their stock of clothing was originally larger.

Certain portions of the property of George L. Scott, which he claimed to have set aside as exempt, under the bankrupt law, having been excepted by the Assignees, the latter on Saturday filed a petition to the Court praying permission to sell such property, and the bankrupt having in the meantime consented to the sale, the order was granted by the Court.

The application of Charles Nortman for release from custody, by writ of *habeas corpus*, on account of his having been committed by a J. P. for bastardy, such commitment being without the jurisdiction of said officer, was heard before Judge Gary on Saturday, and dismissed, it being announced that the parties had settled their little differences, and would probably marry.

A futile attempt was made in the Criminal Court, on Saturday, to obtain the release of Thomas White, in custody on a charge of stealing jewelry from Kuhn's hotel, as fully reported at the time, the ground of the petition for *habeas corpus* being that no case existed against the prisoner. The matter was not seriously discussed, State Attorney Reid not being present.

William H. King, attached for contempt of Court by Judge Tree, for removing furniture taken under a writ of replevin, under circumstances detailed fully in this column at the time, was yesterday discharged, it appearing that the goods had been returned.

The Commercial Insurance Company having been declared a bankrupt, creditors should prove their claims in bankruptcy, which may be done at the office of Hutchinson & Luff, 20 TRIBUNE Building, where full information can be obtained in regard to the affairs of the Company.

Myer B. Frank, an alleged embezzler from Missouri, was arrested and sent on to Hannibal, Mo., on Saturday afternoon, on the requisition of the Governor of that State, by Deputy Sheriff George B. Hutchinson.

Several new bank suits, to restrain the collection of taxes, similar in character to those so frequently referred to in this column, were on Saturday filed, and, in many of the cases on the docket, the injunctions prayed for were granted.

The creditors of the Merchants' Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, on Saturday declared a dividend of 2¼ per cent, payable to those who had already received 4 per cent, and 6¼ per cent to those who had received nothing.

Judge Rogers will call, to-day, 49, 50, 55 to 60 inclusive. Judge Rogers will take the call already given at the conclusion of the trial of Andrews v. Dow, which Mr. Thompson has been hearing by agreement. Judge Tree will try 830, Jones v. Anchor Life.

Marie Wismark, on Saturday, procured an injunction against her husband's withdrawing his savings, amounting to $600, from the German Savings Bank, pending proceedings for divorce, which she has also commenced.

An order of reference was on Saturday made returnable before Register Hibbard on the 4th of February, in the matter of the bankrupts Joseph W. Ladd, Jr., et al., whose petition for bankruptcy appears above.

A further sale of real estate was on Saturday reported in the matter of Beardsley et al., bankrupts, and approved by His Honor. The same in the case of Allen P. Prior.

On petition, presented on Saturday, the District Court appointed A. P. Rapp Provisional Assignee of the estate of Leon Goldsmith.

An order for an examination under section 26 was on Saturday made in the matter of the bankrupt David Newberger.

Martin H. Williams was on Saturday admitted to practice in the United States Courts, on the motion of O. H. Horton.

Judge Gary on Saturday divorced Edward and Caroline Pettersen, Louise C. and Wm. Dyer, and Ada E. and John M. Hamilton.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—James H. Kelley, George Murray, and George W. Stanson v. N. C. Dyer, J. J. Gamble, John Forsyth, and Luther De Wolf; assumpsit, $2,000.—Merchants' National Bank v. Collector George Von Hollen; bill to restrain the collection of taxes on bank stock.—Union National Bank v. Same; same.—Merchants' National Bank v. Tappan; same.—Union National Bank v. Same; same.—First National Bank of Morrison v. Collector Conger; same.—Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago v. Collector Von Hollen; same.—First National Bank of Lanark v. Collector Witsey; same.—Cook County National Bank v. Collector Von Hollen; same.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—5,639—Theodore A. Shaw v. W. L. B. Jenny; assumpsit, $3,000. 5,640—A. Heegard v. A. E. Fox; appeal. 5,641—Maria Wismark v. Carl Wismark and German Savings Bank; divorce and injunction. 5,642—Peter Elfsein v. Dorothea Elfsein; divorce. 5,643—E. G. W. Reitz v. Aug. Reitz; appeal. 5,644—MacVeagh v. Richardson; appeal. 5,645—Jesse Powers v. Leander J. and Robert S. McCormick; assumpsit, $600. 5,646—John Krumwreich v. Dennis Conley; assumpsit, $200. 5,647—Fredk. Brauer v. Same; assumpsit, $150. 5,648—Ulman et al. v. Buckley et al.; appeal.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—42,108—Moore v. Mayo; appeal. 42,109—Suppressed for service. 42,110—Henry B. Curtis and John L. Curtis v. Chancellor L. Jenks; assumpsit, $1,200.

PERSONAL.

Hon. D. L. Noggle, of Idaho, is at the Tremont.

Rev. J. C. Haines, of New York, is at the Tremont.

Colonel Robert Graham, Charleston, S. C., was at the Tremont yesterday.

Hon. John M. Krum, of St. Louis, was at the Sherman yesterday.

T. Yosio, Esq., Japanese Minister to England, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Judge L. P. Powers, of Wisconsin, was at the Tremont yesterday.

John M. Armstrong, of Dublin, Ireland, was at the Sherman yesterday.

The following were at Anderson's yesterday: D. A. McWilliams, Kansas City; W. C. Dicens, St. Louis; H. E. Phillips, Dakota; H. Stockdale, Walcott, Iowa.

The following were at the Tremont yesterday: M. A. Norris, George W. Hull, New York; D. O. Hyatt, Atchison, Kansas; W. A. Watson, St. Louis; J. N. Converse, Union City, Col.; Robert Armstrong, Pennsylvania.

The following were at the Briggs yesterday: James J. Leavitt, Logansport; E. L. Bowles, Southington, Conn.; George L. Chapman, New York; P. E. Boyd, Wheeling, W. Va.; J. Ryder, Boston; H. J. Fetchter, New Haven, Conn; John Phillips, St. Louis.

The following were at the Sherman yesterday: Thomas Caldwell, New York; James Francis, San Francisco; George Dart, Williamsport, Pa.; Wesley Jones, Burlington, Iowa; L. E. Thorn, Cincinnati; W. A. Bradley, Madison, Wis.; J. S. Hay, St. Louis; H. Trott, St. Paul.

The following were at the Gardner yesterday: Joseph Newman, Sam. C. Seaman, New York; James W. Ross, Pittsburgh; C. Chadwick, Milwaukee; A. P. Damon and wife, Boston; E. J. Allen, Pittsburgh; H. R. Trask, Oskaloosa; Edward J. Allen, Pittsburgh; R. M. Sickles, St. Louis.

The members of the Cricket Literary Society indulged in a jolly sleigh-ride last Saturday evening. They assembled at an early hour, at the residence of Charles Fargo, Esq., No. 804 Michigan avenue, and departed from there, in large sleds, for the residence of Mr. Philpot, on Michigan avenue, near Fortieth street, where they were most charmingly entertained during the rest of the evening.

A Severe Cold.

A few weeks since, while suffering from a very severe cold, I became so hoarse that it was with great difficulty I could speak so as to be understood. While in this condition Dr. Jayne's Expectorant not only gave me immediate relief, but in three to four days completely cured my cold and removed my hoarseness. I therefore take pleasure in recommending the Expectorant as being, in my judgment, the best cough medicine before the public.—*Rev. B. F. Hedden, Pastor of First Baptist Church, Camden, N. J.*

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Ship-Building on the Clyde.

The *Scotsman* publishes a statement of results of the ship-building trade on the Clyde for the past year. It appears that 1872 has been the most prosperous year in ship-building yet experienced on the Clyde. Although the number of vessels launched has not been quite up to each of the last few years, the tonnage exceeds 1871 by 28,000 tons, and 1870 by 34,200 tons. The increase of last year has been larger than any yearly increase for many years past, and has been entirely in the class of screw-steamers. The year's tonnage of screw steam-vessels is 40,800 tons above 1871, 67,000 tons above 1870, 73,000 tons above 1869, 77,500 tons above 1868. But while the screw vessels have so enormously increased, all the other classes seem on the decline. In the building of war vessels, 1872 has been a blank on the Clyde. In paddle-steamers there has been a considerable decline, and the year only shows 6,200 tons as against 10,900 in 1871, 10,150 tons in 1870, 8,300 tons in 1869, and 6,300 in 1868. In yacht building there has been a good trade, chiefly in screw steam vessels, the Commodores and Vice Commodores of most of the English yachting clubs having followed the example of the Commodore and Vice Commodore of the Royal Northern Yacht Club, in having steam vessels built for attendance at the annual regattas and cruises. Hopper barges and dredges also show a falling off as compared with 1871, but exceed the two preceding years. In iron sailing vessels there is a slight improvement over the preceding year of 2,200 tons, but as compared with 1870 the decrease is 20,000 tons, and with 1869 the decrease is 51,000 tons. Composite and wooden ships are equally low.

The Connecticut Tobacco Crop.

The Connecticut tobacco crop of 1872, although it was large and of a superior quality, bids fair to prove an unprofitable one in consequence of mildew and rot. A great deal of it has been hopelessly spoiled, though in many cases the farmers have saved greater or less portions of their product in good shape, firm, clean, and strong enough to answer all requirements. Of course these lots will bring an enhanced price in consequence of the general result will be unfortunate for the tobacco-growing interest of the Connecticut valley. Still the profit of tobacco culture in a successful season are so large compared with those derived from other crops, that farmers having land adapted to its growth are quite ready to incur the risks which inevitably in a northern climate. The Hartford *Times* estimates the average profit on an average crop of tobacco, after deducting the expense of fertilizers, ploughing, and managing the crop, and interest on the drying buildings, at $235 an acre. Thus it will be seen that a man with a little patch of ten acres in tobacco might reasonably expect a net return of over $2,300 for his crop, with ordinary luck in a good season—a profit which must appear very tempting to most New England farmers.

Removal of a County Seat.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Jan. 25.—The County Seat has been removed to Galesburg, and will hold Court at Caledonia Hall until the new Court House is built, at the total cost of $50,000, on the site opposite the new Brown's Hotel.

Iron Works.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IRONTON, O., Jan. 25.—The Ætna Iron Works, of this place, with a capital of $1,000,000, elected the following Directors to-day: George Willard, W. C. Ames, Thomas McGowney, Cyrus Ellison, George N. Gray, S. T. Dean, and D. H. Clark. They will begin work in their new furnace and mills immediately. Lawrence County produced 48,000 tons of pig iron last year.

NEW YORK.

The Grand Opera-House: Alterations to Be Made in the Building by the New Erie Management.

The Real Estate Market: The Profitableness of "Dickering" in Houses and Lots.

The Usury Laws: Sentiment in Favor of Their Repeal---Vile Condition of the Streets.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21, 1873.

Included in the property "restitution"-ed to the Erie Railway Company by Jay Gould, in his settlement, was

THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

located at the corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street, and said to be the most magnificent theatre in the world. This building was erected by the late S. N. Pike, and was sold by him to Fisk and Gould in November, 1868, for $850,000. After the purchase, about $150,000 more was expended on it, in alterations and repairs, under the personal supervision of Fisk,—thus bringing its cost up to $1,000,000. In August, 1869, the Erie Company moved into, and have since occupied, the three upper stories, and also a portion of the first story and basement, as offices, paying therefor an annual rental of between $60,000 and $70,000. And here it was that, for more than two years, the dead "Prince of Erie" and the living Restitutioner of Wall street, held high carnival, and inaugurated the boldest system of organized villany the world has ever known. As a matter of course, the establishment was gorgeously fitted up; and among the modern improvements considered desirable were a restaurant and barber-shop, where those who labored faithfully and zealously for the Erie magnates were fed and shaved at the expense of the stockholders. President Watson's æsthetic faculties, however, are so obtuse that he is unable to perceive how either of these two things is essential to the proper management of a railroad; and he was scarcely warm in his seat before he remorselessly closed the restaurant and ruthlessly banished the barber,—thus compelling the employes of the Company to get "grubbed" and "fixed up" at the expense of somebody else than poor, plucked Erie. Many changes in the management and disposition of the different departments have been deemed necessary by the new Directors, for the despatch of business, and have been under consideration; but, now that the building has been transferred absolutely, and clear of all incumbrances, to the Erie Company, the whole interior will be remodelled, and a great deal of the fancy, gingerbread-work that was so fascinating to the vulgar taste of Jim Fisk will be removed, and comfort and convenience will be substituted for glittering tawdriness. No practical business man can go through the building and fail to see that many alterations are sadly needed.

REAL ESTATE

in and around New York has been a perfect drug for the past year. The market has been distressingly dull, and sales few and far between. The real estate agents and brokers now say property of that kind is looking up, and they are expecting to do a brisk business as soon as the season opens, in February. And, as there are hundreds of them in the city who live by the commissions they make on the sales and trades effected by them for their patrons, they are anticipating flush times, and wear cheerful and happy faces. It is astonishing what an amount of business many of these real estate agents and brokers transact during the year. As the average New Yorker is always ready and anxious for a trade when he can't make a sale, you seldom fail to find an enterprising real-estate broker's bulletin-board filled with descriptions of farms, houses, and lots, which he is authorized to trade for other farms, houses, and lots. If you are in a dickering mood, you are pretty apt to get a trade upon visiting a broker's office. And, as a nominal value is fixed on each piece of property,—at which price you are assured it is "dog cheap,"—you can start into trading through the mediumship of a New York real-estate broker, with property valued at $10,000, and find, in a few weeks, after making half-a-dozen exchanges, that you are the fortunate possessor of other property valued at $30,000. But, when you put the farms, houses, and lots, of which the numerous swops have made you the lucky owner, into the market, you will be apt to realize that the magical wand of the broker, by which the value of your possessions has been made to increase so rapidly, has, like the wands of the old Egyptian magicians, suddenly lost its power, and can't transmute your real estate into gold or greenbacks. The broker that has made so many good trades for you is unable to effect a sale, and you eventually discover that the fabulous increase of your possessions has a very unsubstantial basis,—so unsubstantial, in fact, that you consider yourself well off if you obtain the actual cash value of your original property. As the broker charges each party a commission of from 3 to 5 per cent on the assessed value of each trade, the broker always makes a good thing out of it, whether his customer lose or gain by the operation. From a good deal of observation, and some experience, I am pretty thoroughly convinced that trading in real estate in New York is very apt to inure to the profit of the broker, but the gains of the traders are very similar to those of the two impecunious Yankee room-mates who made $5 apiece swapping jackets with each other. I would not advise any of my particular friends to engage in the business with a very lively prospect of realizing substantial and highly satisfactory profits thereby.

THE USURY-LAWS

are beginning to be pretty generally discussed by our business-men, and there is a fair prospect of their being repealed this winter by the Solons assembled at Albany. Governor Dix recommends the repeal in his message. And, when it gets through the hair of such a respectable old fogy as General Dix that usury-laws are detrimental to the interests of the community, there is certainly good reason to hope for their repeal. Twenty years ago, it was considered almost sacrilegious to talk about abolishing the superstitious code respecting interest and usury, and permitting people to sell their money, as they did their wheat, corn, or cotton, for what it would bring in the market. Now, the average mind is becoming impressed with the fact that money, like any other commodity, is worth just what it will fetch; and that the political quacks who are continually tinkering the finances and currency of the country are a greater curse than "war, pestilence, and famine," and do more to retard and injure the material prosperity of the nation, by their restrictive and foolish enactments, than all other causes combined. Every secular newspaper in the city advocates the repeal of our usury-laws, and there isn't a business-man in New York, with sense enough to go in the house when it rains, but what knows they are utterly disregarded, and of benefit to a few knaves only, who occasionally take advantage of them to avoid contracts they have made with honest men. Yet, for some unaccountable reason, they are permitted to remain on, and disgrace, our statute-books. Will not the people of all the States soon become wise enough to abolish every law in regard to usury? It seems as if the intelligent discussion of the question, by the liberal press of the country, ought, in due time, to mould the common mind properly upon the two greatest of political fallacies—Usury and Protection.

OUR STREETS

have been truly execrable since the great snow-storm of Christmas week. The day after the storm, the authorities went to work in Broadway, and cleared it, in a measure, for about three miles, by hauling off the snow and dumping it into the river. But, as only the rough was taken off, and as all the other streets remained banked with snow, that thawed during the day and froze during the night, this, together with the rain and sleet with which we have been favored every two or three days, has kept the streets so sloppy, and the sidewalks so slippery, that it has been almost impossible to travel either on foot, or in the street-cars or coaches. The stalled teams, and obstructions of one kind and another, were so numerous that the greater part of the time between sunrise and sunset was required to work one's way down town and back again; and, for a month past, it has required very early rising, accompanied with a good deal of patience and perseverance, to squeeze a good, honest week's work in between two Sundays. The streets are, however, becoming tolerably passable once more, and we hope by February to be able to get around with a moderate degree of comfort. E.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Conkey, President, and Mr. Pellett, Cashier of the Bank of Chenango, N. Y., both dropped dead suddenly last week, within a few days of each other.

—Of 206 locomotives owned by the Boston & Albany Railroad, less than a dozen burn wood. As fast as the wood-burners come in for repairs they are changed to coal-burners.

Northern Iowa papers are full of sickening details of suffering and death during the great storm.

—Rodney Wright, of Vinton, Iowa, while taking care of a horse which had the epizootic, got some of the virus on a flesh-wound, and was poisoned so badly that at one time his life was threatened. He has recovered, but with the loss of the sense of taste and of hearing in one ear.

—The earnings of the Maine State prison for the year have been $36,509.70, and the expenses, including salaries of officers for the same time, $28,661.77, leaving a profit of $7,847.93. Boots, shoes, carriages, harnesses, etc., continue to be manufactured.

—That San Francisco woman's plea for a divorce is the latest for a woman to advance. We have known men to declare they would never have married their wives had they been sober, but it is rather refreshing to hear a young woman declare the same. She wants a divorce because she was intoxicated when married, and produced her husband, in substantiation of what she says, as an evidence that no woman would have married him were she in her sober senses.

—The New York Fifth Regiment, Colonel C. S. Spencer, will be present at President Grant's second inauguration. The expenses of the regiment to Washington and return will be paid by a subscription among the United States officials in New York City.

—The inhabitants of North Falmouth, Mass., are unusually excited by reason of the death of two well-known and highly esteemed residents, Captain James Witherell and Mrs. William Bourne, from the results of vaccination. Captain Witherell's arm began to swell in four hours from the time of vaccination. In twenty hours he became delirious, and within a week he died. It is expected that a scientific investigation of the circumstances will be made.

—The *London Athenæum* says that a great triumph in glass manufacture has been effected. Alvan Clark & Sons have completed the object-glass for the great telescope for the United States Government. Two pieces of glass, one crown and the other flint, have been cast, of 27½ inches in diameter; they are without flaw and perfect, with the exception of two or three air-bubbles, which will not at all interfere with the action of the lenses.

—After the numberless promises that have been made and broken, the San Francisco *Bulletin* says it is now certain that a wagon road will be made during the present season into the Yosemite Valley, by the Coulterville route. The road will begin at Hazel Green, and extend southeasterly and easterly along the sides or bottom of the Merced Canyon to the Bridal Veil Falls, a distance of only 18 miles, by actual chain measurement. The grades will all be easy, the heaviest only 15 feet in 100, and will have a length of not more than three-quarters of a mile. It is believed that the route is such that the road will be passable in all seasons.

—The Bishop of Peterborough, speaking of a recent church defence meeting at Peterborough, said he believed that the best defence of the Church would be the clergy doing their work thoroughly. The English nation, being thoroughly practical, would never decide the question of the Church establishment upon purely abstract principles. What the English people would say to themselves would be: "Here is a great national established Church; is it doing its work?" If it were doing its work, depend upon it the English people would not meddle with it. But if it were not doing its work, no amount of effort could save it.

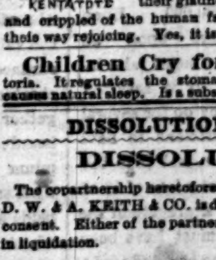
—Mr. Gladstone has taken the pains to publicly repudiate the belief of the learned German, Dr. Strauss, as expressed in his new work, that modern thought is supplanting Christianity, and that there is no personal God in the universe. In a recent speech before the students of Liverpool College he maintained that the divisions among Christians do not imply the decadence of their faith, since the unity in the primary doctrines of Christ is as remarkable as their other differences may seem confounding. He distinguished carefully between what is really "free thought" and that which is only vagrant.

—They do not do things by halves in Scotland. Even teetotalism, pure and undefiled, does not count if it interferes with the canons of that Church to which the Scotch Presbyterian pins his faith. Here is a sad case. A member of the United Presbyterian Church in Edinburgh, a short time ago, declined to partake of the sacrament because ordinary intoxicating wine was employed. The refusal was regarded as open rebellion against the Church traditions, and the Kirk Session took the matter in hand. The following resolution was the result: "Whereas, John Macadam has been guilty of an unseemly, offensive, and schismatical act at the communion table, in refusing to partake of the elements of communion, and, notwithstanding prolonged dealings with him, he still refuses to act in conformity with his brethren, the Session hereby suspends him from the office of the Eldership, and from full communion with the members of the Church."

—The crusades of Bismarck against the Jesuits in Germany have been watched with the profoundest interest and anxiety by the Protestants in Europe, and perhaps nowhere so deeply as in Great Britain. The leaders of all the Evangelical denominations there have now broken silence on the subject by uniting in an address to the German Chancellor, in which they recognize the importance and arduous nature of the struggle he is engaged in, and admire "the patience, wisdom, perseverance, and the liberality" which have marked his conduct from the outset. This address is signed by a long list of weighty names representing the Church of England, Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists, both clergy and laity, among whom are many members of Parliament. In tendering their moral support to Bismarck, the signers recall the similar struggle through which England passed three hundred years ago, and avow that should it ever be needful to contend again against the absolute supremacy of the Papacy in their land, the example of his Highness will encourage them in the maintenance of true liberty in opposition to all such claims.

—The Episcopal Church in the City of New York contains three sisterhoods, and one more in process of formation. The "Sisterhood of the Holy Communion" was originated in 1845 by the former Rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, and antedates Miss Sellon's sisterhood in England by three years. It was regularly organized in 1852, when the corner stone of its house, adjoining the church, was laid. The sisterhood has been especially prominent in connection with St. Luke's Hospital. The "Sisterhood of Saint Mary" dates from 1865. They took charge of the House of Mercy in 1863, before their formal organization, and it is still under their control. In 1864, they opened the Sheltering Arms, and carried it on until 1870. In 1868, they opened a girls' boarding-school in Forty-sixth street, and in 1870 started St. Mary's Hospital for Children. The sisterhood now numbers twenty-two Sisters. The "Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd" was organized in 1869, and now numbers two Sisters, eleven associates, and four visitors. St. Barnabas' Hospital is the field of their labors, which will soon be extended to Bellevue and Ward's Island Hospitals.

SPECIAL NOTICES.



How to make $500.

Buy for a song a stylish, broken-down horse, one that is pronounced played out from lameness; cure him with a bottle or two of Centaur Liniment, and pocket the difference. The Liniment is simply one of the wonders of the world. Dumb beasts neigh out their gladness, and the sore, maimed, and crippled of the human family hobble in and go on their way rejoicing. Yes, it is wonderful.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. Is a substitute for castor oil.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of D. W. & A. KEITH & CO. is dissolved this day by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the firm name in liquidation.

D. W. KEITH,
ABIJAH KEITH,
Chicago, Jan. 27, 1873. WM. B. GALE.

P. S.—The books and office of the late firm D. W. & A. Keith & Co. will for the present be at Hamlin, Hale & Co.'s, cor. Madison and Franklin-sts.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between J. F. Nichols, N. T. Fitch, and J. W. Hedenberg has been dissolved. The Real Estate and Loan Commission business will hereafter be conducted at 25 South Canal-st. (the same place as heretofore) by the undersigned, under the name and style of J. F. NICHOLS & CO.

J. F. NICHOLS,
Dated Chicago, Jan. 23, 1873. N. T. FITCH.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF

DION BOUCICAULT and AGNES ROBERTSON,

(Mrs. Dion Boucicault), who will appear in Boucicault's Romantic Drama of the

PHANTOM,

The most intense and original sensation of the modern stage.

THE PHANTOM, ALAN RABY, } ....DION BOUCICAULT.
LUCY PEVERYL, ADA RABY, } ....AGNES ROBERTSON.

The performance will commence at 8 o'clock with the charming drama of KERRY. Kerry, Dion Boucicault.
Next week—GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

A NEW, BRILLIANT, AND SPARKLING PROGRAMME.
Mackin and Wilson in their Great Specialties.
The Black Pocket Book—Blinks & Jinks.

Arrah No Brogue,

with its beautiful scenic effects. Quartette by Tyrrell, Kayne, Lang, and Surridge, every evening and Saturday matinee.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MAX MARETZEK'S

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA

PAULINE LUCCA.

Clara Louise Kellogg.

Full particulars of opera in to-morrow's paper.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Engagement for SIX NIGHTS and ONE MATINEE of the talented Artist,

MR. J. W. ALBAUGH,

Who will appear in a thoroughly successful sensation, founded on BRET HARTE'S Poems, and presented with new scenery and magnificent effects, including

A Stream of Real Water, falling from the extreme height of the Building.

Monday, Jan. 27, every evening during the week, also at the Saturday Matinee,

POVERTY FLAT; Or, California in '49.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND PRODUCTION OF LEVER'S FAMOUS

CHARLES O'MALLEY,

As dramatized by Edmond Falconer, and played in London over 1,000 times.

JAMES A. HERNE,
LOUISE SYLVESTER,
HARRY MONTAGUE,
MULLIGAN ZOUAVES,

Especially engaged for this week only.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Jan. 27, 28, and 29, and Wednesday matinee, the inimitable Comedian and Chicago's favorite, JOHN DILLON, in his great impersonation of

PAUL PRY,

in which character he is without a peer. To commence each evening with the amusing comedietta, "THE HAPPY PAIR." In rehearsal, "Everybody's Friend."
In preparation, "False Shame," "The Gentle Savage," and Bartley Campbell's "Peril."

GLOBE THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, EVERY NIGHT and WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES,

MISS FANNY HERRING

In her great specialty, entitled "The Cabin Boy." The versatile comedians and character vocalists, EAGAN and EDWARDS, FREEMAN SISTERS, BOBBY NEWCOMB, Miss Maude Hilton, Miss Lolla Ellis, and the Comedy Company, in a new bill.
Tuesday evening, Jan. 28, BENEFIT OF BOBBY NEWCOMB.

NIXON'S—IMMENSE SUCCESS

OF

Prof. J. M. Macallister the Great Wizard.

ONE WEEK MORE, commencing MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27. MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

AIMEE and the PARISIAN OPERA BOUFFE. One Grand Farewell Matinee, Wednesday Afternoon, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock. LA PERICHOLE. AIMEE as Perichole; JUTEAU as Piquillo. Reserved seats, One Dollar—now ready.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agencies.
H. H. CHANDLER & CO. are authorized to receive advertisements for all Chicago daily papers at their lowest rates; also for any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. and foreign countries. 91 Madison-st.
THAIN, PAINE & CO., 89 Madison-st.

Banks.
SECOND NATIONAL, s. w. corner Madison and Clark.

Billiards (Phelan & Collender Tables).
STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HART, 619 State-st.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., 14 and 16 W. Randolph.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 157 and 159 South LaSalle.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 55 State-st.

Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.

Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 587 Wabash-av.

Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
FRENCH ABRAM & CO., 337 Wabash-av.

Cutlery.
HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.

Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.

Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.

Fresco Painters and Glass Stainers.
OTTO JEVNE & CO., 79 and 81 Dearborn-st.

Gas Fixtures and Fittings.
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 330 to 336 Wabash-av.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 285 Wabash-av.

Hardware (Wholesale.)
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 19 Lake-st.

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM, 161 West Randolph-st.

Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
GILES, BRO. & CO., 266 & 268 W. Madison.
B. ALLEN & CO., suc. Stark & Allen, 137 State-st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 380 Wabash-av., opp. Post Office.
WM. M. MAYO, 152 22d-st. and 155 West Madison-st.

Leather, Tanners' Oil and Tools.
C. C. WALLIN & SONS, 53 South Canal-st.

Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 251 and 253 Wabash-av.

Oils, Naphtha, Gasoline (Wholesale).
KENLEY & JENKINS, 278 South Water-st.

Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 N. Desplaines, and 325 State.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 110 and 112 East Madison-st.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 72 West Washington-st.
W. C. CLARKE, 57 West Washington-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 80 and 82 West Randolph.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 154 and 155 Michigan-av.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 28 and 30 W. Washinton.

Pianos and Organs.
W. W. KIMBALL, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

Pig Iron.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 376 Wabash-av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 154 Washington-st.

Pumps.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 221 and 223 South Water-st.

Real Estate and Loans.
SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, LaSalle-st.

Saddlery Hardware.
GEORGE F. BRIGHAM & CO., 47 State-st.

Safes.
DIEBOLD & KINZLE, 57 State-st.
HEBRING'S, 46 State, and cor. 14th and Indiana-av.
S. H. HARRIS, 62 South Canal-st.

Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 41 Lake-st.

Sewing Machines.
THE LIGHT-RUNNING DOMESTIC, 74 State-st. Branches, 158 Twenty-second and 190 North Clark-st.

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water-st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 South Water.
PURRINGTON & SCRANTON, 284 South Water-st.

Stoves.
AMERICAN BASE BURNER, 141 East Lake-st.

Tags and Jewellers' Findings.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal-st.

Trunks.
CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State and 385 Wabash-av.

Undertakers.
SHELDON & DAVIES, 128 West Madison-st.
C. H. JORDAN, 119 Clark, near Court House.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.

Wrought Iron Pipe.
RANE BROS. MF'G CO., 10 North Jefferson-st.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It

TRADE MARK

If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by

J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 382 State-st., and 21 West Madison-st., and W. M. MAYO, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-st., JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, No. 452 Wabash-av., Jewellers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ill., from whom they can only be obtained. No pedlers employed.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD,
BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 10, 1873.

Proposals will be received until the 1st of February next, at Camden Station, Baltimore, Defiance, O., and Laporte, Ind., for the GRADUATION, MASONRY, and CROSS-TIES of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railway, from Defiance, O., to Walkerton Station, Ind., on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, 120 sections of one mile each. Plans, profiles, and specifications can be seen at Defiance for the line between Defiance and Syracuse, 73 miles, and at Laporte for the line between Syracuse and Walkerton, 47 miles.

Proposals for Cross-ties will state the price for each kind of timber, and number of each kind proposed for.

Payments monthly in cash, retaining 20 per cent as security for completion.

The Company retains the right to reject any and all proposals.

JAMES L. RANDOLPH,
Chief Engineer Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

NEW STORY.

Edmund Yates' Story.

A Bad Lot

Will be commenced in No. 276 of the

New York Fireside Companion.

Out Next Monday, Jan. 27.

TERMS—One Copy, One Year............$3.00
Two Copies, One Year............5.00

Address GEORGE MUNRO, New York Fireside Companion
84 Beekman-st., New York.

THREADS.

J. & P. COATS' BEST SIX-CORD White and Black Threads

Are soft finished, without the use of any substance whatever to produce an artificial gloss, thereby preserving the superior strength of six-cord thread. The new shade of black has a silken polish, and all numbers are warranted six-cord to 100 inclusive.

For Sale by all Dry Goods Dealers.

ASK FOR J. & P. COATS' BLACK,

And use it for Machine Sewing.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	† 9:15 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m.
Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati.
The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	10:30 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	10:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	¶11:00 p. m.	¶ 5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:00 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 33 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 163 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 p. m.
Pacific Express	‡5:10 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	‡ 3:35 p. m.	‡10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	‡ 5:15 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:20 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Telegraph Company, for the purpose of choosing a new Board of Directors, at the office of the Company, No. 127 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill., on the last Tuesday of January, 1873 (Jan. 28), at 12 o'clock, m. Subscribers to the stock are entitled to certificates of stock at the rate of one share for every $10 of money paid.

Dated Chicago, Dec. 24, 1872.

D. A. GAGE, President.
J. R. DOOLITTLE, Jr., Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION! CAUTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Parties wishing to buy these celebrated Bitters, and desirous of obtaining the genuine article, are CAUTIONED against the imitations and counterfeits offered in the American markets by unscrupulous individuals, but easily recognized by the poor way in which they generally are put up, and principally by their vile taste, whilst the genuine article, though a Stomach Bitters, is very palatable and pleasant to every refined taste, and has nothing of the apothecary shop. Buy only of respectable houses.

L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent,
P. O. Box No. 1029. No. 66 Liberty-st., N. Y.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday..........$2.50
Tri-Weekly......... 6.00 | Weekly.......... 2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington, New York, and Miscellaneous Telegraphic News—Advertisements.
SECOND PAGE—Saturday Night's Telegrams.
THIRD PAGE—The Great Western: An Eventful History of a Telegraph Company—The Law Courts—Personal—New York Letter—Miscellaneous New Items—Railroad Time-Table—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Frauds of Phelps, Dodge & Co.; The Geneva Award; The Eastern Question—Current News Items—The Tucker Case: A Circumstantial History of the Matter.
FIFTH PAGE—The Tucker Case [continued]. Chicago Live Stock Market—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.
SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial.
SEVENTH PAGE—Meeting of the Iowa State Horticultural Society—Wanted, a County Hospital [Communication] Grain Inspection—Saturday Night's Telegrams—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—The Dairy: Meeting of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association—The Farm and Garden—Pomological: Michigan State Pomological Society—The Apiary.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Dion Boucicault and wife. "The Phantom."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of Mr. J. W. Albaugh. "Poverty Flat; or California in '49."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Joseph Murphy. "Charles O'Malley."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Paul Pry."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Ethiopian Comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Miss Fanny Herring. "The Cabin Boy."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. McAllister.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, January 27, 1873.

The Count de Chambord has the support of seven Orleans Princes for his claim to be the rightful King of France.

Perteet applied Saturday for a new trial, but got instead sentence that he be hanged Feb. 14. On the same day a murderer was sentenced in San Francisco, and the day before the death penalty was pronounced in New Haven, for the first time in twenty-two years.

Louis Napoleon is stated to have been very devout the last two or three years of his life, and to have attended mass every Sabbath and holy day with scrupulous care. Before his death he made confession and received absolution.

Three large trunks full of documents are part of the baggage brought to Washington by the members of the McEnery Returning Board, who are to testify in the case of the contesting Senators from Louisiana. Ray and McMillan, the aspirants in question, will plead their own cases before the Committee on Elections.

The indignation excited by what was thought to be the heartless conduct of the steamer that ran down the Northfleet, the other day, in the English channel, is giving way to quite a different feeling. It is now believed that the steamer itself sank, with all on board, immediately after the collision. Color is given to this belief by the reported discovery of a sunken steamship near Dunge Ness light-house.

A distinguished Russian, Count Kisileff, died recently in Paris, aged 84. He was present at the second entrance of the Allies into Paris, as Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor Alexander. In 1823, he was General-in-Chief of the Russian infantry and Member of the Imperial Council. After the Crimean War, he was made Russian Ambassador at Paris, from which he retired in 1862, owing to ill health.

One week and another has passed since the time which Senator Sumner named for his return to the Senate, but he still sits in the scholarly seclusion of his library, an invalid. He receives visitors and pursues his studies with a cheerful activity, but his health still eludes him. His physician still calls upon him twice every day, the second time at 10 o'clock in the evening, to give the Senator the injection of morphine under the arm, without which he could not sleep.

Besides their other sins, Congressmen implicated in Credit Mobilier irregularities must answer for destroying Ames' childlike belief in human goodness, and the like. "Conscience!" said this embittered philanthrophist, Saturday, before the Credit Mobilier Committee; "I am getting rather a low opinion of conscience since I have been here." This is deplorable enough when we consider the high ideal with which Ames must have approached the Capitol.

New York is still without adequate legislative protection for children who may be sacrificed in factory labor by the greed or necessity of their parents. England and many of the Eastern States have paid great attention to this subject in their Factory bills, and a bill which incorporates some of their features has been introduced into the New York Legislature. It provides that no children under the age of 10 shall be employed for hire in any manufacturing or mechanical shop, or at any manufactory work, and that no child under the age of 12 shall be so employed, unless it can read.

Bismarck lately withdrew from the Presidency of the Prussian Cabinet, and the Emperor filled his place by General Von Roon, a sturdy old Conservative. This change has caused no little surprise in political circles abroad, and it has been generally believed that Bismarck's controlling influence in the Imperial councils was waning, and that it would be followed by a reversal of the aggressive policy of the Prussian Government against the Catholics, in the matter of local reforms, and in other directions. None of these predictions have been verified, and Bismarck, in his remarks in the Chamber of Deputies, deprives the transaction of all political meaning by attributing it wholly to his ill-health.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, through the columns of his paper, the *Christian Union*, has read the Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, of New York, a very sharp lesson, for refusing to allow the use of the hall to Rev. John Weiss, for the delivery of a course of Shakspearean lectures, upon the ground of the lecturer's unsound religious views. Mr. Beecher says such action is not creditable to the intelligence, discrimination, or good sense of the Association, and will alienate from it the sympathies of many people who would gladly be its friends and helpers. It remains to be seen whether the Trustees have the good sense to heed Mr. Beecher's admonition, and overrule the action of their narrow and bigoted Secretary.

The English boot and shoe makers, becoming indignant at a recent statement in the debate of the Society of Arts, that the French workmen excelled the English and Irish Crispins, recently challenged the French workmen, to any amount of money, that they would beat them. The challenge has been accepted by the Frenchmen, and this novel international match has been taken up in serious earnest by the people of both countries, and is creating great excitement. The French stipulate fifteen hours for making a man's boot, and twelve hours for a woman's boot with leather heel. For the first day they stipulate a white satin shoe, with Louis XV. heel, and a short boot with colored silk with heel of same stuff; on the second day, a Turkish slipper with Louis XV. heel, the fore part of cork, to be covered with silk, and the workmen to make everything except the lasts. Thus far, Stafford, Norwich, Northampton, Bristol, and London have decided to enter the lists against Paris. Shoemakers, the world over, will watch this tournament of the Knights of Crispin with lively interest.

The Chicago produce markets were less active on Saturday, but generally steady. Mess pork was dull and unchanged, at $12.00@12.05 cash, $12.25 seller March. Lard was active and firm at $7.40 per 100 lbs cash, and $7.65 seller March. Meats were in fair demand and steady at 4c for shoulders, 5⅞@6c for short ribs; 6⅛c for short clear; and 7⅝c per lb for 16-lb hams. Dressed hogs were quiet and steady at $4.60@4.80 per 100 lbs. Highwines were quiet and ½c higher, at 88½c per gallon. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was less active, but a shade firmer, closing dull at $1.24½ cash, and $1.25½ seller February. Corn was less active, and declined ⅛@¼c, closing at 30⅝c cash, and 30⅞@31c seller February. Oats were less active, and a shade lower, closing at 25⅛c seller the month, and 25⅛c seller February. Rye was quiet, and ½c higher, at 68½@69c. Barley was quiet, but strong, at 1c advance; No. 2 closing at 78c bid, cash, and 80c seller March. The live hog market was active and firm at full yesterday's prices, sales making at $3.80@4.12½. There was only a small amount of trading in the cattle market, and values were without noticeable change. Sheep met with some inquiry at about former rates.

The people of Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and other Southern States are seriously alarmed at the tide of emigration which has set in from those States to Texas. In Texas the computation is that the arrivals of settlers from other States are equal to 6,000 per day; this is during the present season, but in the spring a greater number is expected. The reasons for this exodus are partly political and partly social. The owners of land in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and other States are poor; their land has, in many cases, been impoverished, and they have not the means of improving it. Their States are overwhelmed with debt; the domination of the negro population will be felt for many years to come, and taxes are enormous. Texas offers them large homesteads of virgin land, capable of producing large crops. There has been no migration of negroes to Texas; that State offers greater facilities for commerce, and the whites are overwhelming in numbers. Texas offers homes for the present generation, and land and occupation for the children who have no promising future in the older States. So, the whites who want peace, who cannot improve their old farms, and who have families to support, are moving off to Texas, where there is land to be had in unlimited quantities for nothing, and where taxation is nominal, and the Government white. The papers of Georgia and Alabama are endeavoring to check this migration, but it continues, and will probably be increased in the spring.

It is painful in the extreme to read the overwhelming degradation that has fallen upon Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire. In the case of Mr. Colfax there is a confession that he purchased the stock, and that he accepted a credit on it of the accrued dividends then due, leaving him in debt only $542, which he says he paid by check, and which Ames admits he received. But as to the receipt of a further dividend of $1,200, there is a point blank question of veracity between him and Ames. Not so with Mr. Patterson. The fact whether that gentleman was a purchaser of Credit Mobilier stock or not has become not only stale but insignificant in view of other disclosures. During last year he piteously appealed to Ames for equivocal letters denying his connection with the matter. He then made his statement on oath denying having ever purchased the stock; subsequently, when Ames testified that he had held stock for Patterson, and thought he had paid him dividends, Patterson again upon oath denied having received any dividends. On Saturday, Ames produced Patterson's receipts for very large dividends, and a paper showing that there were still further sums due him. So clear a case, such an absolute conviction of falsehood, has rarely been witnessed. It is not as in the case of Colfax, the assertion of Ames on the one hand, and a denial by Colfax on the other; in this case Patterson's denial is broad and emphatic, while Ames' assertion is sustained by the written receipts of Patterson. The distressing amplitude of the testimony is rendered even more painful by the production of a letter of Patterson's, dated January 4, 1873, in which he writes out certain statements which he wants Ames to swear to before the Committee. These statements are prepared in order to acquit Patterson. The coolness with which Ames is requested to swear falsely is remarkable. Mr. Patterson represented one of the districts of New Hampshire in the House of Representatives for some years, and in 1866 was elected to the Senate. He had been previously a Professor in Dartmouth College, and has always enjoyed an enviable character for personal integrity. Last spring a supposed connection with the Union Pacific Railroad was urged against him, and the Legislature elected another person in his place. His term expires March 3, 1873. Of all the persons implicated in this Credit Mobilier business he has suffered the most, not in the matter of accepting the stock and dividends, but in the means he has adopted to suppress the truth and screen himself.

THE FRAUD OF PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

No event in the history of American commerce has struck the moral sense of the country with more horror than the now indirectly-confessed frauds perpetrated upon the National revenue by the world-wide known house of Phelps, Dodge & Company, of New York. The prominence of the leading members of that firm, their almost ostentatious display of piety and solicitude for the religious education of their fellow-men, and the relentless rigor with which they have demanded justice upon all offenders, have given to their detection an interest of the most pointed character.

The founder of the firm was Anson Phelps, who, in his day, was successful in business, and whose last years were devoted to the cause of humanity and religion. Congress, soon after the war of 1812, passed an act to encourage Art, by admitting, free of duty, statuary, paintings, etc., and Mr. Phelps imported from Europe a vessel load of lead, zinc, and other metals, cast in the form of busts of Franklin, Washington, and other eminent Americans. The metal thus escaped paying duty, and from which an immense profit for those days was made. After his death, the name of the firm Phelps, Dodge & Co. was made perpetual by act of the Legislature.

The present members of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. are: W. E. Dodge, Sr., James Stokes, D. Willis James, Anson Phelps Stokes, W. E. Dodge, Jr., and Thomas Stokes, all of New York. The Liverpool house, doing business under the name of Phelps, James & Co., of Liverpool, is composed of Daniel James, of Liverpool, and the various members of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., of New York. W. E. Dodge, Sr., Daniel James, of Liverpool, and James Stokes married the daughters of Anson Phelps, the founder of the house, which has existed for nearly seventy-five years. The capitalists of the firm, ranking in the order of their wealth, are Daniel James, of Liverpool, William E. Dodge, Sr., and James Stokes, each of these being worth from two to five millions of dollars. Daniel James, of the house of Phelps, James & Co., of Liverpool, has been the purchasing agent of the New York house for half a century, and is now, perhaps, 75 years of age. W. E. Dodge, Sr., is about 64, and James Stokes 69 years of age.

The principal business manager of the house of Phelps, Dodge & Co., in New York, is D. Willis James, son of Daniel James, of Liverpool. He came to this country some years ago, and is, perhaps, the ruling man in the active management of the business, though all the partners participate more or less.

The business of the firm is dealing in metals. They are importers of sheet iron, zinc, wire, block tin and tin plate, the latter being a specialty in which the house has never had successful rivals. For forty years they have been at the head of that trade, and have outlived scores of firms that have dared to compete with them. Nevertheless, the immense profits of the firm have been made during the last fifteen years. These profits have been large, not only in the direct line of the trade, but in real estate, which they hold in large quantities in almost every State in the Union. Of this real estate they have acquired much in the way of settlement with debtors, and it has in most cases advanced in value to the great profit of the firm.

The New York *Golden Age* speaks of the recent transaction as follows:

> There has been an intentional and extensive defrauding of Government, but both the motive and practice of this corruption were concealed from the knowledge of that venerable and honored man, Mr. Wm. E. Dodge, who is the senior partner of this celebrated house, and who now bears most unjustly the odium which should attach only to subordinates. Mr. Dodge received the knowledge of this indictment as if the whole Alps had tumbled on him in a single avalanche. At first he would not believe that the firm had been guilty of any frauds at all. We are assured that the proofs of the false invoices, when laid before him, filled him with profound and humiliating surprise. He had not suspected any of his partners or agents to be guilty of such a tampering with moral rectitude and commercial honesty. Seeing the wrong done, he promptly said to the Government officers: "Gentlemen, what this firm owes it will pay, if it takes every dollar of its property." In view of the difficulty of calculating exactly what it did owe, involving, we are told, a four months' task for an accountant, and requiring a close comparison between pyramids of papers, Phelps, Dodge & Co. proposed to pay to the Government a round sum of a quarter of a million dollars. This proposition was further augmented by adding $10,000 to cover all expenses of counsel fees, etc. Accordingly, they offered a certified check of $260,000 in full settlement of all claims.

It has been repeatedly tried for many years, by American firms, to purchase tin plate in Europe and import it; but in every case it has been demonstrated that Phelps, Dodge & Co., of New York, could sell at a profit that metal, from 5 to 10 per cent cheaper than it could be imported by any other American house.

This tin plate is manufactured in Wales, and is purchased by Phelps, James & Co., of Liverpool; they either re-sell it to Phelps, Dodge & Co., of New York, or purchase it for the latter firm. In either case, the invoices must be made out by the house of Phelps, James & Co., of Liverpool, and these invoices must be received by some member of the New York house; and it is not likely that the member of the firm privy to any false invoices is the person who had to do the false swearing at the Custom House. That probably was performed by some junior partner, or clerk, who, having no knowledge other than the invoices placed in his hands, could honestly swear to them as the real invoices.

The duty on this article of tin plate has been greatly increased during the last ten years. In 1846 the duty on tin in bars, pigs, or blocks, was 5 per cent; in 1857 it was made free, and continued so until 1862, when the duty was raised to 15 per cent, which is the present duty. The duty on tin plate was 15 per cent in 1846, was reduced to 8 per cent in 1857, increased to 10 per cent in 1861, and to 25 per cent in 1862, and that duty is now in force. It is not likely that the duty of 8 or 10 per cent offered any temptation to fraud; but the duty of 25 per cent was more attractive. In 1871, the value of the imported tin, in blocks, pigs, and bars, was $2,938,000, and of tin plate, $9,490,000, and of zinc about $1,000,000. Upon which of these, or whether upon all of them, and of other metal, the alleged false invoices were made is not stated. It is asserted that these frauds have been going on for several years, and assuming the importations to have been alike in value every year, and that the fraudulent valuation involved but a loss of 10 of the 25 per cent of the duty, the aggregate of the fraud must be very large. It must have been the magnitude of the profit alone that induced a house of such high commercial standing to thus equivocate in paying its taxes.

The penalty for such an offence is a serious one. It involves not only the payment of the lost revenue, but a fine equal to the fraud. It includes also a criminal prosecution, with fine and imprisonment. It is undoubtedly true that Mr. W. E. Dodge, Sr., knew nothing of these frauds perpetrated by his partners, but that furnishes the stronger reason why Mr. Dodge should not seek to compromise the fraud by guessing at a sum; he should place his books during the last ten years in the hands of the law officers; should have accurately computed every dollar of which the Government has been defrauded; should promptly make restitution thereof. He should also surrender to the officers of justice those of his partners who have committed this fraud, and have them punished as any other persons committing crime. Mr. Dodge has taken an active part in the public execration and persecution of Tweed, Connolly, and the other municipal robbers of New York City. Now that he has discovered that, in his own firm, extensive and just as criminal a robbery of the Government has been practised, he should be among the first to produce the offenders, make restitution, and uphold the law and the cause of truth and justice.

That there are daily frauds committed at the Custom House, and that the excessive taxes levied on foreign goods, are a direct encouragement to fraud, false swearing, and general destruction of commercial and personal honesty, are not to be questioned, but when a house, with a standing like that of Phelps, Dodge & Co., is detected in such practices, the scandal, and the demoralizing effect upon public morals, is greatly increased. The only way in which the honest and Christian members of that firm can vindicate themselves is not by purchasing an exemption from prosecution, but by an honest restitution of the money kept back, and by a prompt delivery of the individuals who have personally committed the frauds.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The dispute between England and Russia begins to loom up very distinctly on the Eastern horizon, and it is by no means impossible that the Eastern question may not be again, and that speedily, submitted to the arbitrament of war. The ostensible object of Russia, in her present military expedition, is to punish the Khan of Khiva for outrages to Russian subjects, who have been thrown into slavery, and to make Khiva a prefecture of Russia, which will also make her master of the Central Asian roads beyond. The present complication is owing to the fact that, in the settlement of the relations between the two Powers a few years ago, England only required Russia to abstain from the invasion of Affghanistan, but the boundary of that territory was left undefined. On this subject, England has not only addressed a note to Russia, but has also informed the Affghanistans that, if Russia invades their territory, the neutrality is broken, and they may fight the Russians. Russia has replied declaring that, although her desire is to maintain friendly relations with England, she refuses to receive the boundary indicated by the former, because it includes countries which never belonged to Affghanistan, but have always been independent. War may not result at present from this misunderstanding, but, if Russia invades Affghanistan and subjugates Khiva, as she is certainly bound to do, for neither Affghanistans nor Khivans can offer any material resistance, then the Eastern question must be settled by England at once, or she must be prepared to yield her Indian supremacy.

The present Russian encroachment does not seriously threaten India. The ultimate aim of her expedition is not Central Asia. Her objective point is the Bosphorus and the entrance to the Mediterranean. The London *Telegraph* very shrewdly cautions the English Government against making the mistake of supposing that Russia is threatening Hindostan. It says: "The capital importance of the Central Asian question does not lie in Tashkend and Samarcand, but in the Euphrates and the Bosphorus. There are men of great learning and sagacity who see visions of a Russian Timour heading the warrior desert tribes in a new career of conquest beyond the Indus. We do not dispute that, in process of time, Muscovite genius may discipline Turanian valor, and make the riders of the steppes once more formidable with lance and breechloader; but an inroad upon Hindostan is not the aim of Russia." There is both truth and good sense in this warning of the *Telegraph*. Constantinople is undoubtedly the ultimate point at which Russia is aiming, and, if she attains it, then is English domination in the East seriously threatened, as it will give Russia a position on the Oxus and the Caspian Sea, and a possession in Asia Minor, which must stand directly in the path of England to her Indian possessions. It is not impossible, therefore, that the present expedition will not result in anything more than a serious protest upon the part of England against the invasion of Affghanistan, and that she will content herself with a vigorous watching of the after movements of the wily Muscovites. The subjugation of Khiva or even the possession of Central Asia, which must inevitably happen, are nothing in themselves to England. But, after this, the supremacy of England in the East is involved, and this will tax the skill and knowledge of English statesmen. There is nothing to indicate that Russia will not fight for the possession of Constantinople rather than negotiate. England is not favorably disposed to negotiation, having been defeated twice recently—in the Alabama Claims and the San Juan boundary questions. There is every prospect, therefore, that Russian aggrandizement must cross the path of English supremacy in the East, and that the right of possession must be settled sooner or later by the arbitrament of war.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The bill drawn up by General Butler for the distribution of the Geneva award, and which has been reported to the House, divides the claimants for indemnity into six classes. First, all actual owners of property, who were uninsured or did not receive their insurance; second, the officers and crews of the vessels destroyed, who are to receive damages for their wages, their detention, and capture, and the expense of their return home; third, the partially insured, who will be entitled to the difference between the value of the property destroyed and the insurance received; fourth, all vessels owned or chartered by the United States Government, together with the United States property on board; fifth, all persons who had paid a premium for war risks on vessels after their sailing, to the amount of extra premiums paid; sixth, all insurers, private or incorporated, whose books show that their war premiums did not equal the amount of losses paid by them. The second section of the bill forestalls any indirect damages by providing that, in estimating the losses, no account shall be taken of prospective profits on freight not earned, excepting when a vessel carrying freight or passengers, or bound on a fishing voyage, had partly performed her voyage, when a proportionate part of the profits of the whole voyage shall be allowed, deducting the corresponding proportion of expenses of outfit. The third section provides for the *modus operandi*, and requires all claimants to file their petitions in the Circuit or Territorial Courts of the United States in which they reside, or at the home port of their vessels. Ninety days are allowed interested persons to show cause why the claims should not be granted, and twenty days thereafter for the filing of a counter claim. All original petitions are to be filed by the first day of July, 1874, and all subsequent petitions within four months following, or the claims will be forever barred.

The amount awarded at Geneva was $15,000,000, in round numbers, and, as another section of the bill provides that, when the Circuit Court certifies to the Secretary of the Treasury that judgment has been rendered in favor of either of the first four classes of losers, they are to be paid at once by a Treasury warrant, it is not difficult to see that there will be little left for the other two classes. Between satisfying the uninsured, the officers and seamen of vessels, the partially insured, and the United States Government, there will be dry picking left, particularly for insurance companies, who come last on the list. The bill, however, is a just one in giving those who are the heaviest sufferers the first opportunity to prove their losses and obtain their *pro rata* of the award. In regard to the last two classes, the bill provides that the certificate from the Circuit Court "is to remain on file in the Treasury until the 1st of July, 1874, and, if it then appears that the claims exceed the amount of money paid by Great Britain, then the claims of insurance companies are to be paid rateably in proportion to the amount of certificate certified, retaining, however, a sum equal to the claims remaining unadjudicated; and, when all of the claims have been adjudicated, except those which are appealed to the Supreme Court, then the Secretary of the Treasury may divide in the same manner the remainder of the sum; and when all claims have been adjudicated, then any of the award remaining shall be divided rateably among all adjudicated claims." Mr. Butler's bill is, perhaps, as fair a bill as could be drawn, and makes just distinctions between the different classes of claims; but, even under such provisions, what with the lobbying that must inevitably occur, the desperate efforts of powerful and influential insurance companies, which will undoubtedly contest each case, and the questions of law and appeals which will go to the Supreme Court, the process of obtaining judgment must be a long and tedious one. The counsel, which each claimant must obtain to manage his case, and who will get a fair share of the Geneva award, are the happiest parties concerned.

ANOTHER DEFAULTER.

The Cashier of the Granite State National Bank Mysteriously Disappears—The Bank a Heavy Loser.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The bank defalcation for $200,000 in New Hampshire is thus given in a special from Exeter: This wealthy and conservative old town is in a remarkable state of excitement, caused by the discovery of a defalcation, astonishing in every particular. Mr. N. Appleton Shute, Cashier of the Granite State National Bank, left his home on Monday morning, with the supposed intention of taking the 6 o'clock train for Boston. Nothing was heard of him for a few days, and he was a man of such methodical regularity, that fears were aroused of some accident or of foul play. While discharging the duties as one of the trusted officers of the Bank, he has been engaged in the brokerage business, dealing largely in railroad bonds and other speculative securities, not only for himself but for the bank and outside parties. He has also been a sub-agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and when drawn upon by Boston brokers, the drafts were always upon N. A. Shute, Cashier. The last purchase made in Boston was on Wednesday, when he visited a banking house in State street, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and purchased a bond of $1,000 of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, tendering in payment one $50 5-20 bond and $968 in gold. It seems he did not take the cars, but left Exeter on foot. On Tuesday Mr. Shute sent to the bank $5,000 worth of registered bonds which he had left on the bed. Even then no suspicion had been felt by the bank authorities. On Wednesday they began to overhaul the books. On Thursday a deficit of $20,000 was found, which on Friday increased to $120,000, according to one report. Another story is that the deficit in the Granite State Bank amounts to from $30,000 to $40,000, which is about the amount of the surplus of the bank. A large amount has also been extracted from the funds of the Exeter Savings Bank, of which Mr. Shute was Treasurer, but how much has not been fully ascertained. His bonds given as security to both banks amount to $55,000, though the bonds were not renewed at their expiration three years ago. Mr. Shute is about 40 years of age, a tall man, rather slender, about five feet ten inches inches in height, of dark complexion and unobtrusive bearing, and has been Cashier for ten years. He has a wife and two children, who have returned to her father's. It is learned that Shute has been engaged in speculation in fancy stocks, and, to some extent, in coal stocks. His ill luck in these transactions, and the loss of private property to the amount of several thousand dollars, doubtless led to his drawing on the funds of the bank, and his subsequent greater embezzlement and flight. His private transactions with individuals appear to have been square. The money and other valuables deposited with him for safe keeping in the bank vault are found untouched.

INDIANA.

Saturday's Proceedings in the State Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Saturday, Jan. 25.—In the Senate, new bills were introduced to enable cities, on petition of resident freeholders, to subscribe to stock in, or make donations to, manufacturing companies; making it unlawful for hogs to run at large outside the owner's inclosure; to charter the Northwestern Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States; authorizing cemetery associations to maintain a fund to keep in repair their lots; to allow each voter to cast one or two votes for County Commissioners at his option, voting for two persons or for one person twice; to divide the State into thirty-six judicial circuits, and abolishing the Court of Common Pleas; authorizing cities of 30,000 inhabitants, and over, to make loans; declaring illegal, usurious, and void, agreements in writing to pay attorneys' fees as addition to notes or other evidences of indebtedness; authorizing the sale at auction of four lots in Indianapolis belonging to the State; to provide for letting the State printing to the lowest responsible bidder; to suppress the circulation of obscene literature; making it unlawful to receive more than the legal rate of interest; to exempt from sale or execution lots in cemeteries; appraisers returns to be made on the first Monday of July, hereafter, and creating in the office of Secretary of State four bureaus, viz.: The Bureau of Public Affairs, the Bureau of Public Printing and Stationery, the Bureau of Corporations, and the Bureau of Statistics.

The House of Representatives was not in session to-day, and does not meet till 2 o'clock Monday afternoon.

The Freshets.

COLUMBIA, Pa., Jan. 25.—The Susquehanna rose four feet last night. The Wrightsville Iron Company's furnace has been forced to suspend operations by the back-water from the ice-gorge below Columbia.

—In a San Francisco court, the other day, a little dialogue ran thus: Counsel to witness—"You say you were at his house every night?" "Yes, sir." "Were you his partner?" "No, sir." "Any relative of his?" "No." "What were you doing at his house every night?" "I was sparking his wife's sister."

THE TUCKER CASE.

Conclusion of a Memorable Lawsuit.

The Relief and Aid Society Victorious.

Disagreement of the Jury After a Stormy Session.

Argument of Sidney Smith, Esq., for Defendants.

A Circumstantial History of the Case.

No cause recently tried in our Courts has attracted so much attention as that of Mrs. Tucker v. Members of the Relief and Aid Society, which so nearly reached its conclusion last week. As the case progressed, the testimony was from day to day given to the public in our columns. On Thursday the evidence was all in, and on Saturday Judge Tree gave the entire day to the arguments of counsel. Judge Norton opened the ball with a speech that lasted an hour. He was followed by Mr. Sidney Smith in an elaborate speech of two hours in length. The case was closed by Mr. Lyle King, for the prosecution, in an argument that occupied the remainder of the session. The charge of Judge Tree, if any bias could be discovered in it, seemed favorable to the plaintiff. The jury retired to Judge Farwell's room at 4 o'clock, in charge of an officer of the Court, where they remained until about midnight, the only interval being a brief half hour given to a Lenten repast at nightfall. The discussions in the jury-room are understood to have been animated, and even bitter, and at the late hour named, failing to agree, and a long, dreary Sunday of confinement being in prospect, the twelve returned to their own Court-room, and were interviewed by Judge Tree, and were dismissed by the Judge, as it seemed unadvisable to retain them longer.

SIDNEY SMITH'S ARGUMENT.

Our report of the pleas gave only limited space to the defence. We append Mr. Sidney Smith's speech in full:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The parties whom I represent are here before you, and have been for nearly two weeks, because they were chosen defendants, and were obliged to be here. On the 5th day of January, 1872, immediately following the fire, a suit was commenced in this Court by the plaintiff, Lizzie L. Tucker, against Thos. M. Avery, Turlington W. Harvey, David Druliner, and John M. Lambert. The declaration seems to have been prepared in advance, and filed on that day, so that the preparation for this suit seems to have been in progress several days prior to that time. The declaration, as originally filed, contains what we call two counts, that is, two distinct causes of action alleged against these parties—the first of which alleges that all of the defendants, on the 23d day of December, 1871, with force of arms, broke and entered the plaintiff's dwelling house, situate on Perch street, in the City of Chicago, and made a great noise and disturbance there, and staid in said dwelling house without the license and against the will of the plaintiff, continuing such noise and disturbance therein for two hours, and, during that time, greatly disturbed, and annoyed, and hindered the plaintiff in her quiet possession thereof; and then and there seized and carried away the goods which they enumerate. The second count merely alleges the seizing and carrying away of the goods, the same goods mentioned, and which are substantially the same goods in that written order or delivery of the goods.

This declaration was filed on the 5th of January; the case was pending in Court; and on the 14th day of June following, Mrs. Tucker's counsel applied to the Court for leave to file an additional count, as though the counts already filed were not sufficient to recover, and described the conduct as charged against these defendants. Now, what were the additional charges made in this additional count, which they, by leave of the Court, filed? It alleges that these same defendants, on the same day, the 23d day of December, 1871, at Chicago, in the said county, with force and arms, violently and riotously forced, burst, and broke open the outer door of, and with like force and arms entered, the dwelling house of the plaintiff, in which the plaintiff and her family were then actually dwelling, being and inhabiting said dwelling house, being situate on a certain street in the City of Chicago, and then and there made a great noise and disturbance therein, and staid and continued therein, making such noise and disturbance for a long space of time, to-wit.: three hours; and then and there forced and broke open divers doors in said dwelling house, and also for the time aforesaid, to-wit.: on the day and hour aforesaid, seized and took divers goods and chattels of the plaintiff found and being in the said dwelling house, being the same goods and chattels mentioned in the first count of the said declaration. That is the account of charges, gentlemen, that are made against Mr. Harvey, against Mr. Avery, Mr. Lambert, and Mr. Druliner.

I call your attention to this, gentlemen, in the outset, because, in deciding upon this case, it may become important for you to determine whether, after all, there has not been an attempt to make more out of this case than any pretence of facts will warrant, to place a false coloring on the transaction, and make charges against these citizens of a most unwarranted and a most aggravated character. I do not charge counsel on the other side with improperly and gratuitously making these charges of riot and disorder against well-known citizens without some foundation for them, so far as they were concerned. It is to be presumed that counsel retained here for the prosecution in this case were told by somebody that this kind of conduct had been indulged in by these defendants. They were told that the truth was that these men, as rioters, had made an assault upon this dwelling house, had forced the outer doors, had remained in the house conducting themselves in a most riotous manner, forced inside doors like a pack of vandals. Undoubtedly, they were told so by somebody; because, unless they were so advised that such facts existed, it was a breach of professional duty for them to allege it against any well-known citizen. Those were the charges, gentlemen, which were made against the defendants in this case, and which they have been compelled to come into Court and defend themselves against. I believe that this suit never should have been brought, and I believe that this jury will come to the same conclusion. But, gentlemen, if the time of this Court and these jurors have been taken up by persistent efforts to discolor facts, to make up a case which truth did not warrant, we are not to blame. We are here, as I said before, because we are obliged to be here. Disagreeable as the duty is, we are obliged to be here, gentlemen, to defend ourselves against charges of the most serious character, charges which, if they had the slightest foundation in truth, would be sufficient to consign every one of these defendants to obloquy in any community professing to be Christian, or even civilized. But, gentlemen, fortunately for the case, for the cause of Christianity, for the cause of civilization in this community, there is not the slightest shade of truth in these charges.

Let us see what the circumstances surrounding these defendants were at the time that this suit was brought against them, and at the time these charges were spread upon the records of Cook County.

Briefly, in Chicago, as in all great cities, every recurring winter brings with it the Christian duty and the duty pertaining to ordinary civilization, for the community to look after the poor and the distressed. It was attempted, gentlemen, to administer this relief, rendered necessary by the cold season of every year, through our church organizations; but it was found impracticable to unite the entire community in one effort in this direction unless there could be found some organization which was not subject to the charge of sectarianism, for the reason that it was impossible to obtain that amount of aid and subscription to be administered by any particular sectarian organization without breeding jealousy outside that organization, not only in other religious organizations, but in the community at large outside all sectarian organizations. That was the natural result and a natural evil. It is one of the natural exhibitions of human nature. Some means must be devised; and the plan was adopted of obtaining a charter from the Legislature of this State. This chartered organization was known as the Chicago Relief and Aid Society; so that all beliefs, all persuasions of people connected by a common humanity, could make their contributions to this organization. All could take part in administering relief to the needy. It was organized in 1857, and was in operation every winter from that time down to the winter of 1871 and 1872.

A calamity unparalleled in history befel this city in October, 1871. The bounty of the civilized world was forwarded to Chicago for the purpose of relieving the destitute and the suffering. More than one hundred thousand people were turned out upon the prairie, without houses or homes, in six hours' time. It was fortunate, gentlemen, for this community, that there was such an organization, so that all could take part in administering relief,—and, when I say all, I say the known world. Goods were sent here from every point of the compass. Committees were sent here to see what disposition should be made of the goods. After investigation, they determined by one accord to turn these goods over, not to any particular church organization, not to any particular set of men, but to this corporation known as the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, which represents the entire people of Chicago. Mr. Harvey and Mr. Avery had been officers of this Society for years, not for the purposes of gain, not for the purposes of speculation, but for the purpose of discharging a Christian duty which they owed to the community, for the purpose of responding to the cause of common humanity. They had labored, gentlemen, in this institution years before this fire, without compensation of any description. The fire of October, 1871, found them in this position. They did not shirk their duties; but from the time of the fire, the very day after the fire, Mr. Harvey and Mr. Avery were constantly employed, day and night,—Mr. Avery until he broke down in February following, and was obliged to go to California to save his life. Mr. Harvey, being of a stronger constitution, fought the good fight through to the end, but not without serious injury, not without impairing his constitutional vigor, which he has never fully reclaimed. Mr. Dexter, a well-known citizen of this city, happened to be Chairman of the Executive Committee. A man of powerful frame and physique, as well as of powerful brain. He, as the executive officer of this institution, labored unceasingly by day and night, until he broke down; and, gentlemen, to-day he has not recovered, and has been obliged to leave the city for a more genial climate to see if, perchance, he can recover from the terrible havoc wrought in his physical frame by his over-labor in the cause of humanity.

Large amounts of goods were sent here and delivered to this Society for the purpose of distribution among the suffering. But it became absolutely necessary to be very cautious, and sparing, and economical in the distribution of these goods, because, although the funds were large, those that were entitled to receive relief were still greater. It may seem to counsel on the other side, and without viewing the whole field as it ought to be viewed—it may seem at first blush that it is rather small business for officers of this Relief and Aid Society to be drawing fine sights, and giving away small articles; that would be so, gentlemen, if it were not for the fact that they were serving over a hundred thousand people, that they were trustees for the world of this fund, and that constant complaints were being made that goods were being wasted, that the funds of the society were being wasted, that favoritism was being shown by the officers of this institution; and consequently, it was absolutely necessary that they adopt some rule that would carry them through, and carry the community through, not free from suffering, but with suffering somewhat alleviated, without swamping the institution long before the winter was closed.

Why, gentlemen, let us see for a minute! It appears here that the plaintiff, Mrs. Tucker, received $70 worth of relief from the Masonic organization. Let it not be forgotten that $70 distributed among a family of five, amounts to nearly a million and a half of dollars if that proportion is distributed among 100,000 people rendered penniless and houseless by the fire. If you give to 100,000 people $10 each, you have given a million of dollars. If you give $15 to each, you have given away a million and a half. If you distribute $20 to each, you have given away $2,000,000. If you give $30 to each, you have given away $3,000,000.

Now, what were the circumstances immediately preceding this affair of the 16th of December? Complaint had been made—and you may be sure that the community were watching this institution with eagle's eyes,—complaint came to the officers of this institution that a Mrs. Tucker, who had been taken into the employ of the Chicago Aid and Relief Society, had been gathering more goods than she should under the regulations. In view of the pressing need to which they were administering, and being necessarily very economical, if not parsimonious, in their distribution of the charity placed in their hands, what was the duty of the officers of this institution? Was it to give the complaint the "go-by," and say nothing of the matter? Should they say, "Well, if the employes of the institution have got a little more than the outsiders, it is nobody's business?" Was that their duty? It was their duty to be doubly vigilant, from the fact that the parties accused were actually in the employ of this very institution in whose hands had been placed the distribution of alms; and, as a matter of course, when the charges were made, an investigation was at once ordered. Mr. Druliner and Mr. Lambert, who were employed in what was called the Visiting Department, in the duties of which were included the ascertaining of the merits of applicants and their situation, were at once directed to investigate whether these charges had any foundation.

What was the result? It was ascertained that she had obtained relief on the 24th of November from the Masonic organization, to the amount of $70, consisting of the items mentioned in this duplicate schedule. It appeared that on the 29th of November, five days later, she had obtained a liberal list from the Chicago Aid and Relief Society—a list, as the Rev. Mr. Collier says, more liberal than it was usual to award, and a list which he says he would not, and no other member of the Committee would have been warranted in granting, if they had known that she had received this relief from the Masonic organization. In making the application to Mr. Collier's department, she stated that she had received no relief from any source whatever. What else? She received this on the 29th of November. I am not taking up time by reading these documents, but I give you the dates at which she got them. The Masonic relief was on the 24th of day of November. The relief from Mr. Collier's department was on the 29th of November. On the 27th of November, not content with what she had done, she applies to the Stuart Relief Fund. The administrator of that fund was on the stand. You saw him! There is no doubt about his character as a gentleman, and man of truth. Nobody attacks him. No one could have the hardihood to attack him. On the 27th, armed with letters from New York, and a letter from C. B. Farrell of this city, she walks into the office where the Stuart fund was administered, with all the confidence in the world. She is asked whether she had received any relief, and she says, No, sir, she had received nothing but a stove and a little bedding. I am talking to you, gentlemen, about the facts as they appeared in the testimony in this case. And, at that time, she had received, on the 24th of November, this long list from the Masonic Relief, and this long and liberal list from the City Relief at the headquarters where Rev. Mr. Collier presided, and I will show, before I close, that this was not all she had.

She speaks of her residence, and where her effects were, and her family. She said she had a son who was troubled with hemorrhage, who was somewhere on Jefferson or Desplaines street, I have forgotten which. She said that the stove and a little bedding were at six hundred and something on West Monroe street. She said that she lived at a certain number on Leavitt street.

You recollect that her application was submitted to the Committee of the Stuart Relief Fund, and they decided to give her $100; and that Mr. Bouton sent a notice to her of that fact, directed to No. 40 Leavitt street, and on the 9th of December she again appears, and again reports to Mr. Bouton that she had received no relief, with the exception of a little stove and a little bedding; although, on the 29th of November, she had received this list from Mr. Collier. She admits that, with a few unimportant exceptions, she had received the list from the Masonic organization; that she had received these lists on the 24th and the 29th of December. And yet, on the 1st of December, she appears before the Right Rev. Bishop Whitehouse—"wretchedly clad," says the Bishop. She said that she had lost everything; that she had a son who was suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs. She was in great distress. The Bishop's bowels of compassion were stirred from the foundation, and it is not said that he is of a particularly excitable temperament. But no wonder that his compassion was excited. If her condition was as represented by her, it would move a heart of a stone, and the Bishop took her to the church, down among the school-rooms, and offered her what there was left. She took it—of course. She had told Mrs. Morse that she was entitled to take all she could get, and she proposed to get all she could take. Bishop Whitehouse says, "Why don't you apply to the Chicago Relief and Aid Society?" She says that she had, but that she had been treated with rudeness and insult. Says she, "There is so much favoritism, if nothing worse, and so much delay, attending that institution, that nobody ought to be required to apply there for relief." And she had just received from the bounty of this institution all she had claimed and all she asked for. She had then in her possession a long and liberal list of articles that she had received from this very institution that she was slandering, and in which, in the words of Rev. Mr. Collier, her application had proceeded smoothly, with no hitch or difficulty about it.

The Rev. Mr. Powers, Rector of one of the Episcopal Churches in this city, and a friend of the Bishop's, happened in there on some business not connected with this affair. But the Bishop, knowing that Mr. Powers was connected with the Chicago Relief Institution, volunteered a reprimand of the institution, as he had a right to do, on the presumption that Mrs. Tucker's representations were true. And Mr. Powers says: "Why, this is very remarkable! I, myself, was instrumental in this lady's obtaining aid from this institution. I am surprised that she came to you with this slanderous report. The cause of humanity and the reputation of the institution demand that an explanation be made at once, and I will call on the lady and see what explanation she has to make." And he at once repaired to this house on Perch street. He called on the lady, and she expressed herself most highly gratified with the visit; but when the occasion of the visit is mentioned, her countenance falls. He tells her that he is advised by Bishop Whitehouse that she had applied to him for relief, and had said that she had made an effort to be relieved by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, and that she had been treated with contumely and insult. What would she say? She says that she didn't intend to convey any such idea to Bishop Whitehouse! She was confused, and that was all she could say.

Let us see, in this connection, what the testimony shows as to her true condition.

The testimony of Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Lyon, gentlemen, was so important in its details, and as a whole, that I ordered the reporter to write it out in full, inasmuch as the circumstances that were detailed here stand uncontradicted in the case, because, gentlemen, when Mrs. Tucker is called back to rebut, she does not deny a single fact or circumstance related by both of either of these witnesses, with one exception, that one says that Mrs. Lyon was not at her house so many days as she says she was. Bear that in mind, gentlemen. What then was her condition? She told distinctly on more than one occasion she and her daughter, both to Mrs. Morse as well as in the presence of Mrs. Morse, that she had lost nothing but her furniture, and Mrs. Morse says distinctly, gentlemen, that the family had the same clothing they always had, and appeared to have lost nothing. She had known them fourteen years, and five years in the city.

But, gentlemen, what appears more conclusive than anything else that they were not stripped of their clothing, is their own conduct. Mrs. Tucker, the day after the fire, goes to the house of her old acquaintance, Mrs. Morse. From there she goes to New York. Ladies are not in the habit of travelling about the country when their clothing is burned up; when they are stripped of their clothing they are not seen travelling on the cars, or visiting Claflin and Farwell, and other dignitaries of the East. Naked we come into this world, and naked we shall return; and we have no proverb, no saying, that naked we visit New York for the purpose of calling upon such gentlemen as Mr. Claflin in that condition. How was it with the young ladies? Were their clothes burned up? They repaired to Wisconsin to visit their old friends and neighbors at this time. There is no pretence that they received a scintilla of aid from anybody.

What else, gentlemen? She told Mrs. Morse that she was going East for money—to get what money she needed. She went East, and was gone three weeks, and returned, and, on inquiry, informed Mrs. Morse that she had succeeded in what she went for.

What else? These are hard facts. Counsel says he does not claim anything for his client because she is a woman. Gentlemen, if these facts surrounded a man I would not be afraid to guarantee that this jury would not be out a minute—not half a minute—to consider their verdict. What else, gentlemen? She is stopping, after she comes back, with her friend, Mrs. Morse. She stayed there from ten to twelve days. When she is called back on the stand, Mr. King asks her why she leaves Mrs. Morse's. She says because Mrs. Morse would not take pay for her board. That is the testimony of this lady herself. She was stopping with her old friend, and did not propose to stay there any longer and be a charge upon Mrs. Morse, because she was able to pay her way.

What else, gentlemen? I am talking about facts in this case. I am giving you the facts earnestly. I have the testimony of these two ladies in full here,

and I know what I am talking about. Mrs. Lyon had been burned out. She gets a living, gentlemen, by hard work, but she is nevertheless a lady, as you can see from her appearance. Mrs. Lyon had worked for Mrs. Tucker before the fire. Mrs. Tucker was one of those Wabash avenue ladies that had to have her domestic affairs attended to by those that were not afraid to work. She has white hands, and Mrs. Lyon has no white hands, because they are soiled by hard work. Mrs. Lyons after the fire sought and obtained service at Mr. Morse's. That was where she met Mrs. Tucker after the fire. At the time Mrs. Tucker engaged her, she says, "I want you to go out and rent a house for me; one of my daughters will go with you. I want you to look at a house that can be rented for about fifty dollars a month, and I am able to pay that." I am talking, gentlemen, about the undisputed facts in this case. She hunted about, and found this house on West Jackson street, and notified Mrs. Tucker of it. It seems that Mrs. Tucker in her application to the Masonic organization had requested that this liberal donation that was made by the Masons should be sent to this very number on West Jackson street, which Mrs. Logan had rented by her directions, saying, "I am able to pay for a house $50 a month rent." Now, gentlemen, let us see. She not only had the faculty for obtaining goods for herself, but she offered her skill and services to Mrs. Morse, and said to her, here, if you want anything, I can get you all you want. Mrs. Morse said that her husband had forbidden her taking anything from the relief-department, as they were not burned out only in business, and not in the house, "and as long as he had money, we could furnish the things ourselves." Let us see what came in to Mrs. Morse's house. She says in the first place Miss Blanche brought in some articles that she understood were given to her by Mrs. Buchanan; a basket of dishes, and a dress that Mrs. Buchanan gave her.

Q.—"What kind of a dress?"

A.—"Some kind of a woollen dress. I can't tell exactly what the material was."

Now, gentlemen, let me call your attention while I read what Mrs. Morse said she had: "They had a box of things that came from Madison." Recollect, this is before she presented herself to Bishop Whitehouse with her doleful story. "A bolt and a half of muslin, and I said some water-proof cloaks; a bolt and a half of muslin at my house in my lower hall; then a gentleman gave them several articles. He told me he gave them a $100 worth."

Q.—"Give the items of those things that came there?"

A.—"I was giving them."

Q.—"Enumerate the things?"

A.—"I stated I saw a bolt and a half of muslin, and I saw some water-proof cloaks, and I was telling where they came from."

Q.—"What else did you see?"

It is a great pity, gentlemen, she did not don one of those water-proof cloaks when she appeared before the Rev. Bishop Whitehouse, instead of shivering in the cold. If she had a water-proof cloak why didn't she put it on?

Q. "What else did you see?"

A. "There were several pairs of hose, and one or two wrappers, and one or two cloaks, dresses, and several articles, I could not tell what—what people wear generally. I could not give them all. I don't recollect all, but as near as I can recollect, there were quite a number of articles."

Those she had had from friends in Wisconsin, or other points, in addition to what she got from the Masons—in addition to what she got from Laird Collier's church. She had all this plentiful supply when she appeard before Bishop Whitehouse, poorly clad, asking alms, saying she had received insult from the very society from which she had received a large portion of these things. These are stubborn facts, gentlemen. It is a great pity that these circumstances surround a woman, and it is a still greater pity that that woman, well advised or otherwise, should have forced us into a court of justice to establish these facts. Now, gentlemen, what I have read to you is undisputed. Mrs. Tucker came upon the stand for the purpose of rebutting everything that she claimed was not true in the additional circumstances detailed by the witnesses, and was asked in relation to what Lambert had testified in the replevin. Gentlemen, in regard to these prominent circumstances surrounding this case as testified to by Mrs. Morse, she maintains a profound, and, up to this time, an uninterrupted, silence.

Now, gentlemen, what are the facts and circumstances which Mrs. Lyon testified to, and which Mrs. Tucker does not deny? It will not do for gentlemen to cast flings at a witness because she does not happen to wear quite as good clothes as ladies that come in here (probably for effect) upon the other side. It will not do to make flings at such a witness, as they did at this woman when she came on the stand with her unvarnished tale relating circumstance after circumstance. I read, now, gentlemen, a portion of Mrs. Lyons' testimony, taken down by the official reporter, and written out in full. Being asked whether she brought in things, or if things were brought in there while she was at the house at Perch street, she says, "Yes, sir; they were out every day, each and every one of the children."

They were continuing the same good cause, gentlemen, that they were pursuing so diligently while at Mrs. Morse's. Mrs. Morse says they were out every day until they concluded they would leave Mrs. Morse for the reason that she would not take pay for the board. They thought they were better able to pay for their own board than was Mrs. Morse to board them for nothing. They rent a house, two-story and a basement, in the fine residence part of the city. They take the goods to that house. They agree to pay this woman two dollars a day, which they forgot to pay, to put these things to rights, and act as housekeeper while they play the lady. Now, this woman who was housekeeper detailed certain things which are unquestionable, and which they dare not deny. Mrs. Lyon says: "They were out every day, each and every one of the children, to the Relief Committee, I understood. I did not notice what the parcels were. They went up-stairs."

Q.—"Did they bring any parcels?"

A.—"I do not know; I was at work."

Q.—"Did you see any instances?"

A.—"Yes, sir; I saw them bring things, Kitty and Minnie and Mrs. Tucker; she was out every day, but I did not see anything that she brought in except some black cotton gloves."

That is, she did not see anything the old lady brought in except the black cotton gloves.

Q.—"How often did you see parcels brought in there?"

A.—"Every day while I was there, coal or something else."

Q.—"How much coal was brought there?"

A.—"I think two tons; they came in separate tons."

Q.—"Was there any room there while you was there that was kept locked?"

A.—"Yes."

Q.—"Where was that room?"

A.—"It was right at the head of the stairs on the second flight."

I am reading now, gentlemen, undisputed facts.

Q.—"Did you have any talk with the family about that?"

A.—"Yes, sir, I said to her son ——"

Q.—"Go on and state about this locked room."

A.—"Well, sir, I wanted to go in there and see if it was all right,—and I wanted to open it,—and he said there was enough work without going into that, and the next morning I came there the door was wide open, and there was nothing in it."

Here was a room, gentlemen. Here this family were bringing up things daily. They were out daily and hourly, and they were bringing in parcels daily, and running them up stairs. They kept a room in the house locked up, and would not allow this housekeeper to open the room and go inside. She expressed the propriety of going in, and she was turned away. She went home at night, and the very next day it appeared that the room was thrown open, and bare as a last year's bird's nest. Do you suppose it was bare when that son would not allow her to go in there? What do you think about that? What is your opinion about it, gentlemen, as men of common sense? If a man had such circumstances as these surrounding him, you would say it looked very much as if there was fraud going on.

"I asked him to give me a key, and he would not do it."

Q.—"How long had that been kept locked?"

A.—"I think it was about a week."

Q.—"Were any of the things got from the Relief Society by application in your name?"

A.—"I understood so."

Q.—"Who did you understand it from?"

A.—"From Mrs. Tucker."

Q.—"Who proposed to get it for you?"

A.—"Mrs. Tucker."

Q.—"What did she say to you?"

A.—"She said if I would work for her she would get it better than I; she said I was better to do housework. I told her I was going to go there, and she finally told me that there was a parcel at Secor's."

And so forth. I will read on:

"I told her I would like to call there; she said 'you can't go there at all;' I said, 'Will it be here to-morrow?' And then the next day they were not there, and the next day she said she would send her son up and get this parcel. I got a couple of articles from her then, and then the next day she said there was a parcel at Dr. Secor's for me, and I says, 'I will go and see him and see what it is,' and she said 'I could not carry them; that Eugene would have to go for them in the evening.' Very well; I went home. After that she gave me a few articles, and another day after that she came in and said there were some things coming from the Relief Committee for me, and the next day about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a team came with things, and Mrs. Tucker came in and said, 'You say nothing. Here is a lot of things for you.' And, says I, 'Oh, well; have you got the things for me?' And she says, 'Yes.' Says I, 'I am much obliged to you.' And when they come in they were taken into the dining-room, and she and her daughter went and selected the things they wanted, and the things they gave me was not worth taking."

Now, here came a load of things, gentlemen, that this Mrs. Tucker professed she was going to get for Mrs. Lyon. They came in the express wagon. She says to Mrs. Lyon, "Say nothing about this." They came into the house, and the best things are selected and taken up stairs, and she gives the refuse to Mrs. Lyon. These are the undisputed facts. Where do you suppose those things went to, gentlemen? Into that locked room. I do not wish to charge anybody with intentionally misrepresenting anything. I am here to gather these facts and to lay them before you, leaving the decision with you. You recollect that counsel said that Mrs. Lyon said there were thirty-six of these spreads or quilts. I will read briefly from her testimony, as written here in full by the official reporter:

Q.—"What things did they have there when you first went there?"

A.—"They had a whole heap of things; I could not tell, they had so many."

Q.—"Tell what they had, that you recollect."

A.—"I guess about eighteen or twenty pairs of blankets, eighteen curtains."

Q.—"What kind of blankets?"

A.—"I guess they were nearly all white. There was a good many pieces of goods; three pieces of flannel, one piece of Canton-flannel, and spreads for each bed."

Q.—"What kind of spreads, blue or red?"

A.—"I would not be certain; they were different, sir."

Q.—"Nothing in the shape of stoves?"

A.—"Yes, sir; I saw three stoves there."

Q.—"What kind of stoves?"

A.—"Two of them were elegant cooking-stoves. There was an elegant little parlor-stove."

Q.—"Was one of the cooking-stoves put up for use?"

A.—"No, sir; it stood up in the hall all the time."

Q.—"Was one of them up?"

A.—"Yes."

Q.—"Was it up when you went there?"

A.—"Yes."

And so forth. Now, gentlemen, I wish to call your attention to the further circumstances which I had not reached when the Court adjourned. Bear in mind that she received $100 from Mr. Bouton, of the Stewart Fund, on the 9th of December, and gave the receipt which is in evidence. Bear in mind what I stated before adjournment, that when she finally received this money, and gave the receipt, she was again questioned, because these gentlemen had to be very careful of the distribution of this fund,—she was again questioned as to the relief she had received. On the 9th, she repeated what she stated when she first made the application on the 27th of November, that she had only a stove and some bedding. Now, this was the 9th that she stated that. In addition to what I had called your attention before the adjournment, she had applied on the 4th of December, five days before she got the $100 from Bouton, and obtained an order for two mattresses from Williams' department: "Dec. 4, Mrs. William H. Tucker, Perch street."

On the 7th, she had got these lists of articles granted her last, which she admits she received. But the relief was granted her, and an order issued for this long list of articles from Williams' department. The first was on the 4th of December, the second was on the 7th of December; so that when she got this $100 of Bouton, she had been helped by the Masons, she had been helped by her Wisconsin friends, or somebody else, with that list of goods that Mrs. Morse speaks of, consisting of wrappers, waterproofs, and all sorts of good things, dresses, bolts of cotton, she had received this liberal donation from the city relief at Collier's church; she had just been relieved by Williams in the very department in which she was employed, herself, under pay. All of these things, gentlemen, beyond all dispute, had occurred when she got the hundred dollars of Bouton, and when she stated to Bouton that when she received the hundred dollars the had only received a stove and some bedding.

Now, again, gentlemen, I want to call your attention to the facts that surrounded the Relief Society at the time it was determined to call her attention to the subject. Then I will call attention to the facts that occurred when they did do it. As I stated before, complaint had been made that one of the employes of the Company was receiving favors that others could not get. Mind you, that an investigation was ordered. Now, what did that investigation show? It showed that she had applied for relief to the Masons under the name of Mrs. Lizzie L. Tucker, and received this long list on the 24th of November, giving her residence as 774 West Jackson street; it appeared that on the 29th of November she had applied as Mrs. L. L. Tucker, or L. S. Tucker, to the special relief at the Church of the Messiah, giving her residence as 574 West Lake street; it appeared that she had applied as Mrs. W. H. Tucker to Williams' department on the 4th and again on the 7th of December, in one case giving her residence as No. 4 Perch street, and in the other as No. 4 Irving place; it appeared, gentlemen, that when she obtained the money from the Stewart fund, she gave her residence at a certain number on Leavitt street.

Those were the circumstances that surrounded the case. Now, I would ask you as candid men what was the duty of the officers of this Society under the circumstances, after they received evidence of these repeated applications under different names, and at different residences? I ask you, gentlemen, if it was not their duty to direct that an interview be had with her with a view to investigating this case?

What next? The papers were handed over to Mr. Harvey, who was a member of the Shelter Committee, and also of the Executive Committee. Mr. Dexter, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and a prominent attorney, had his attention called to the case. The papers were submitted to him, and he looked over them, and directed Mr. Harvey to have some party have an interview with the plaintiff, and see if she would give up the goods voluntarily, and, if not, have them replevied. Mr. Harvey the next day handed the papers over to Mr. Lambert, an attorney, in this city, who was in the employ of the Relief Society, with the instructions from Mr. Dexter.

Now, then, gentlemen, we come to the transaction as it occurred on the 16th, and also the subsequent one. They charge us, as I have read to you, in one count with breaking, and in the other count with forcing an outside door, and riotously entering and seizing the defendant's goods and carrying them away. Gentlemen, we deny that. We also set up what, in law, is called a special plea, or two special pleas; one says that we went to the house with her permission and assent, and carried away these goods, which is called a plea of leave and license. Of course, that being the case, no action of trespass can lie against anybody.

There are certain circumstances connected with the going there on both occasions which are undisputed. In the first place, it is undisputed that Druliner went there in company with Mrs. Tucker; that they went there together, and were admitted into the house by one of the family. She entered at the same time he did. There is no dispute at all but that these things were taken in her presence without her making any objections, but, the rather, pointing out the things taken as to be taken. The articles taken were written in this blank instrument, and, after they were written in, the instrument was signed at her house, on the kitchen table, and she delivered it to Druliner. Concerning this, there is no dispute. She does not dispute it. Druliner tells exactly where she signed it. The other witnesses do not know, because they did not see her sign it. And when she is recalled, she does not dispute what Druliner says upon that subject. So that the fact that she went there with him when the goods were taken away, and that she executed this paper in the house upon the kitchen table stands undisputed. Druliner swears to it, and he is not disputed.

Now, what is this instrument? A good deal has been said about signing a lie, to create the impression that this instrument is of no effect. She never was asked in this paper to admit that she had done any wrong thing. She says: "I hereby deliver to the Chicago Aid and Relief Society the following articles, to wit,"—there is then enumerated a very small portion of the articles she had obtained,—"and I relinquish all right, title, and interest I may have in the same. Dec. 16th, 1871. Mrs. W. H. Tucker." Is there anything stated here about doing anything wrong? Does she admit in that that she has been guilty of fraud or improper conduct? She merely surrenders the goods.

And that makes out a conclusive defence to this alleged action of trespass, unless the plaintiff can establish to your satisfaction that, although she signed this paper, she was induced to do it by what the law terms "duress," which would avoid this assent. But when we show that she signed this assent the burden rests upon her to show that she was compelled to do it by what the law calls "duress."

Though there may be no dispute between the counsel and myself as to this question of duress, I will refer briefly to the rule upon that subject before calling the attention of the jury to the facts. Duress by imprisonment and duress by menace are two different classes of duress. If this plaintiff was actually placed under arrest and restrained of her liberty, and, in consequence of being thus restrained, she was induced to sign this paper and deliver these goods, this paper might be void. And, although I have doubt about the law, yet, for the purposes of this case, if she was threatened with arrest upon that occasion, on the 16th of December, by Lambert or Druliner, and that, fearing the execution of these threats, she signed this instrument and gave up these goods, I admit that the instrument is void and the assent is void. And I further admit that, instead of this constituting a defence, it would be an aggravated circumstance of the trespass itself.

My Lord Coke says—I read from the 3d of Bacon's Abridgement, under the head of "Duress"—that, "for menace in four instances a man may avoid, is own act. First: for fear of loss of life."—There is no pretence here that there is any threat in that direction.—"Second: loss of members. Third: of mayhem. Fourth: of imprisonment." These are the threats that rise to the dignity of duress, and if brought to bear upon the individual so as to intimidate him into doing the act, it may be voided as obtained by duress. "The fear of an unlawful imprisonment is sufficient duress to void a bond," etc., "but menacing to commit a battery, or to burn his house or spoil his goods, is not sufficient to void an act, for if he should suffer what is there threatened him he could recover damages in proportion to the injuries done." Even these extreme cases do not amount to duress. The counsel have so far taken no legal position upon this question, and I do not know what position may be taken by the learned counsel who may follow me in closing this case, but I apprehend that if they claim or pretend that merely the fact that she signed the paper under protest of her innocence as to the charge made against her, or even, if you please, if she was really innocent of the charges made against her, if they expect that the law adjudges that, under these circumstances, this assent would be void so as to render the parties trespassers who went in under the assent, they are most grievously deceived as to the law. She cannot, after asserting that we take these goods, after going with us, after handing them over, and after signing this instrument with the items in it, she cannot turn around and say—"True, I said it, but you caused me to do so by accusing me wrongfully."

The Relief Society claimed that she got them improperly. She denied it. Now, if Williams advised her, and she made up her mind to surrender them, at the same time that she was right and they were wrong, it is just as complete an answer to her action as though she had admitted that she had obtained them improperly and was guilty of every charge alleged against her. Beyond all manner of doubt, the surrender of the goods is an end of this case with reference to the articles mentioned in it, and with reference to the article that the expressman went there and got, unless she was induced by menaces, or fear of arrest, to deliver them up.

Now, gentlemen, has she made out a case of duress because the signing of the instrument is admitted, and the formal surrender of the goods is admitted? She does not dispute it herself. She says, "I did it because I was placed under arrest. They told me it was one of two alternatives, go to jail, or surrender the goods."

Now, as to her being either placed under arrest or threatened with arrest, Mrs. Tucker stands wholly uncorroborated. No witness comes upon the stand to say that she was threatened with arrest, or was placed under arrest, except herself. She says that she signed this other instrument, and called God and those present to witness that she was signing a lie. She also said, "I believe that since the crucifixion of Christ such persecution never was heard of," and all that sort of thing, to create a sensation. Gentlemen, it is for you to say whether this plaintiff is an adept at creating sensations. In the first place Mrs. Talcott does not pretend that either of these defendants was present; her recollection is that they were not present; but even if they were, Mrs. Tucker did not pretend before Mrs. Talcott that she had been threatened with arrest, or had been placed under arrest. It is true, gentlemen, that when she came there to the house in company with Mr. Druliner in the buggy, and an express wagon came there for the goods, that she says, and her daughter says so too—"It is either let them go, or go to jail." Mr. Druliner says he did not hear her say that, and that he said that we have no purpose of sending you to jail, or anything of the kind. That testimony stands uncontradicted. Mrs. Tucker does not pretend that Druliner did not give that reply—"that he had no purpose of that kind." She does not pretend to deny that he made that explanation.

Now, gentlemen, before the passage of the recent law allowing parties to be sworn, Mrs. Tucker would have been incompetent as a witness in her own behalf, and for that reason there would have been no evidence on that subject to go the jury. The law now allows all parties to swear, and leaves the jury to take into consideration the degree of interest the party has, the strength of feeling they exhibit, the fact that they are swearing in their own cause, and the general manner which they manifest on the stand.

Now, gentlemen, opposed to the testimony of this woman what is it we have? We have the direct and positive statement of Mr. Lambert, and right here let me say, you saw Mrs. Tucker on the stand; you saw the manner and feeling under which she testified, and you saw Mr. Lambert. I am willing to place Mr. Lambert's testimony against Mrs. Tucker's, both in the manner in which he gave it, and the rational story he told, and the clearness with which he told it. Look at the improbability that Mr. Lambert should have taken any other course than to follow the instructions he received. In the first place, Mr. Lambert is a young man of character. He is a well-known and high-toned gentleman, as his appearance indicates. I undertake to say that Mr. Lambert was never rude to a man, much less to ladies. I undertake to say that Mr. Lambert was never guilty of incivility to a lady—that he never was known to be uncivil in his life to a man or woman, as his "get-up" sufficiently shows. Now, gentlemen, these papers having been submitted to Mr. Dexter, he gave his instructions. What were they? They were to induce this woman to give up up these goods voluntarily, or otherwise replevin them. Those were the instructions given to Mr. Lambert. He acted upon them; and, gentlemen, who believes that Lambert, while in his right mind,—and it is not shown that he became demented or insane,—would gratuitously travel outside of his instructions and be guilty of a wanton insult to a woman without being requested or directed by his superiors? No man can believe it that is acquainted with this case. Mr. Lambert says he was charged with the business of having an interview and carrying out the instructions of Mr. Dexter. Lambert actually did go there and was introduced to Mrs. Tucker, and told her his business in a gentlemanly and delicate manner. He would like to have an interview, for he desired that this thing should be fixed up quietly; that he was instructed to have this interview with her, lay the subject before her, and get the goods if she would give them up, otherwise replevin them. A threat to replevin goods, gentlemen, is not legal duress, or anything approaching it. Even threatening battery, as you heard me read in the presence of the Court, does not amount to duress. It must be something more serious, such as to deprive a person of his personal liberty, or to threaten him with death.

Then what occurs? He said, "Mrs. Tucker this affair has been investigated and the papers show so-and-so. The papers show that you obtained relief from the Masons." She denies it; says she didn't receive any relief from the Masons—denies it flatly, and remarks that if Duval was here he could show it. She didn't send for Duval no ask to have him sent for. Lambert immediately sends for Duval. Duval comes, and then she denied that she had received any aid from the Masons, but said she had received it from the man Creigher. Duval said Creigher might have introduced you to me, but you have got the aid from me, because I am the Secretary, and the man that gave it you, Creigher, is the President. She again denied that she had received anything, and finally he became so exasperated and said, "Why, Mrs. Tucker, why do you sit there and tell those lies, when the document is right here. Now, I advise you to surrender these goods. You have got in a bad scrape." Has Duval any interest in this case? Is he a party? Lambert's instructions were simply to have her deliver these goods freely, or they would be replevied. We have Lambert's statement, gentlemen, that he followed his instructions, and it is highly probable that he did. We have the testimony of Duval, a disinterested witness, fully sustaining the testimony of Mr. Lambert in this case, and now I ask you as candid men, where is the preponderance of evidence on this question? She broke down then, didn't she? No doubt it was because she had been caught in this way in relation to the Masons; because, gentlemen, you will recollect that she is a sort of Mason herself. She claimed a sort of lien on the Masonic fraternity. Her deceased husband was Mason. She had been writing Masonic books, and receiving pay for the books by way of aid. Now, then, she found in the very outset, gentlemen, that she was completely cornered. Then Mr. Lambert says she said, "I will give up the goods." Mr. Lambert, said, Mrs. Tucker, we have to give an account of these things, and put them on record, and the Charter requires that this Society shall make a yearly account of their stewardship to the Common Council of the City of Chicago. I would like to have you put it in writing that you surrender this freely, so that we can have it. After she said she surrendered them she says she will see Mr. Williams about signing the paper. Mr. Lambert draws up this surrender in blank, because neither Lambert, nor Druliner, nor anybody else, knew what goods she would surrender, until she pointed them out. They didn't know what goods she had at the time. He drew it up in blank. She went in and consulted with Mr. Williams. They called Mr. Williams on the stand—a disinterested gentleman; you heard his testimony. Williams says that he advised her to give them up, but after she was charged with these things, she denied them. He said, Mrs. Tucker, you had better give them up any way. He gave his reasons, and she said she would do it. There is the testimony of Lambert and Williams, and the whole of it negatives the idea that there was any threat of arrest in this matter. Where, I ask, is the preponderance of evidence? Are you to find, gentlemen, against the clear weight of evidence in this case, merely because the plaintiff is a woman? As I remarked before, if such evidence and such facts as these surrounded any man, no jury would hesitate two minutes as to their verdict. It is a disagreeable task, gentlemen, to present these facts, but we are compelled to do it. We are chosen defendants. The interest of the community demands that the truth come out, and a part of the truth we have been able to unearth, sufficient to show that we were entirely justified in what we did, that nothing was done improperly, and that this case is a mere manufactured case, not merely to recover the value of these few articles she did not surrender, but with the idea of punishing somebody for some alleged terrible crime and conduct, which, they allege, was committed. Here is Lambert, here is Williams, here is Duval, and the policeman, and Druliner, all contradicting her, in the most emphatic manner, as to the facts that were presented to the Relief Society and the circumstances under which Mr. Druliner acted. Now, can any man say that this duress is made out, or anything approaching it? Now, gentlemen, the counsel on the other side has said a great deal about the stock in trade that this plaintiff seems to have had at the time she gave these things up, hoping, by working on the sympathy of some members of this jury, to have them stand out, because he says, no matter that she surrenders, no matter that she had wrongfully obtained them, no *gentleman* would have taken them under the circumstances and leave them without beds that night—which is really no answer. But let me talk a moment about that. Now, I can concede, gentlemen, for the sake of the defence in this case, that perhaps if Avery, or Harvey, or Lambert had gone in person when she gave up these goods, and had been fully advised of how it left her that night, they might have exercised more judgment than was exercised. I admit that, and yet, gentlemen, the defence stands with just as much firmness here whichever view the jury should take of that subject. Now, gentlemen, let us see how the case stands, because you must judge of the conduct of Druliner by the facts presented to him at the time. Now, this business of setting up this matter was not intrusted with Druliner. He was there when she spoke of being arrested, but said, as did Lambert, that he was sure nothing of the kind was meant, but all the talk was done by Lambert, and after the thing was so agreed upon he did so go there and get the things as she pointed them out. Now, let us see, gentlemen; Druliner went there to get such articles as she pointed out to him to take. If, then, he took more beds than was convenient, or more stoves than was convenient, *she* pointed them out as to be taken, because he put in the wagon nothing that she did not direct, and, after he had put them into the wagon, she signed the document. Now, gentlemen, when it came to enumerating, why did not Mrs. Tucker say: Here are so many in this family, and it is not convenient that you take these two beds to-night; I cannot allow it. Now, she does not pretend that she said anything to that effect. But witnesses come on to this stand, and state that there were two stoves, one cold in the hall, and the other in actual use, with pies partly cooked, and they say this most inhuman monster took the red-hot stove and slaughtered the pies. Well, gentlemen, that is all they prove in the case; they keep entirely silent as to how that happened. I said to Mr. Druliner, "Why didn't you take that cold stove?" "Why," says he, "I said to Mrs. Tucker, wouldn't it be better for me to take the stove in the hall? She said you have got to take the hot stove or none." When he came on the stand he said that he asked her the same thing, and she said "The one in use is the one I got from your society, and you have got to take that, and not the other one, which was given to me by my brother-in-law," or somebody else. When she comes to give her evidence she don't pretend to deny that such were the facts. Is that a fair way of presenting a case to the jury? If it had not been for the explanation of Druliner, every one of you would have said, "Why on earth did this man conduct himself so stupidly as to seize a red hot stove, with provisions partly cooked on it, instead of a cold stove. I haven't much patience, nor have you, with a man that comes into Court with such a case as that; but it turns out, gentlemen, that he took the red hot stove because she *insisted* he should do so. That is the state of the case when we come to get at the truth. That is the way in which so much time is spent, and so much eloquence by counsel is wasted upon a case of this description. But again Druliner went there, and he took whatever was pointed out. Druliner don't know anything as to how that left the house. He was a stranger; he never had been there before; he knew nothing about how many rooms she had there. It was sufficient for him to go there under instructions and to take away whatever she pointed out, and when she pointed out a red-hot stove he thought that was rather hot work, and rather demurred. "No," said she, "take that stove." Whether she did it from pure malice, or whether she thought she would cause him to burn his fingers, it is sufficient to say that the red-hot stove was taken because Mrs. Tucker *insisted* that it should be taken. Had Mrs. Tucker said, when she got to the house, "Now, Mr. Druliner, here are two beds and mattresses that I got from this Relief Society; I don't think that I ought to give them up; it is a cold night, and we want to use them to-night,"—if she had said this, he would not have touched them. She said no such thing to him at the house. He was a stranger to the house, and when he called, some rooms he went into and others not. Here is a bed standing in a room; here is a bed standing in another room. "Take that bed;" he takes it. "Here are other articles," enumerating; he takes them, loads the express wagon, and goes back with it.

Now then, after these things are taken, Mrs. Tucker makes it convenient to have sundry and divers ladies—nice ladies, no doubt gentlemen—the elegant ladies who have come into Court—come into the house, and she shows them, gentlemen, what a destitute condition she is left in, in consequence of these things being taken away, directly after he had gone away red-hot stove in hand—whether his fingers smarted or not does not appear. She calls these ladies in order to enlist their sympathies. Now what next, gentlemen, for I must be brief. There were some shawls which she had not given up. About a week after, Mr. Lambert was requested to go there, and see if she would give up any other articles. He went to the house, he and Druliner, rang the bell, or rapped,—rang the bell, I suppose, because it was a nice house, and she was able to have it, or said she was. One of the young ladies let them into the house. They inquired for Mrs. Tucker, and she said, she is down stairs, please walk down. He went down into the basement. Mrs. Tucker was there, but no strangers were in the house. He says to Mrs. Tucker in his usual gentlemanly manner, because Mr. Lambert is not wanting in gentlemanly qualities—he will compare favorably with even the learned counsel on the other side, which is sufficient commendation for Mr. Lambert—he says, "Mrs. Tucker I have been requested to call here to see whether there are not other goods which you ought to give up, and with your permission I would like to see if they are not." She says "there are some friends of mine coming, whom I am expecting presently, and will you consent to wait till they come?" "Certainly;" He takes his seat. These are uncontradicted facts, gentlemen, so far. Mrs. Tucker knew Mr. Lambert perfectly. He had spoken to her and she to him; he had told her his errand; she had requested him to wait 'till the strangers came in, and he complied like a gentleman. He took his seat, demure as a monk, though it does not appear that Mr. Lambert is a monk. Pretty soon the ladies came in—five ladies and gentlemen. Why, even the Deputy Collector of the Revenue, was there, and a federal officer who has been here ever since this trial was commenced. Perhaps he thinks there is something here within the line of his duty as Collector of the Revenue. Down rushes the gentleman Clark Geib, not unknown to fame as a politician who has succeeded of making his living out of politics and wears good clothes. The distinguished Hon. Clark Geib and the distinguished Deputy Collector of the Revenue escorted in some fine ladies; they come down there; Mrs. Tucker had requested Mr. Lambert to wait till this arrival should occur; he did not wait, and they came down immediately. Mrs. Tucker says, "These men want to search my house." Was not she seeking to create a sensation, gentleman? Was not she endeavoring to enlist the sympathies of the people by putting a false coloring on things, just as she did at the time she appeared before Bishop Whitehouse so poorly clad, when she had a whole wardrobe full of waterproofs and all sorts of comfortable clothing? This officious official—this Deputy Collector—immediately says to Mr. Lambert, in a most dignified tone: "What is your name?" "I don't know, sir, as that is any of your business particularly," replied Lambert. *Mrs. Tucker* didn't ask what his name was; *she* knew perfectly well, but she stood there and saw the excitement that she had stirred up—stood there no doubt laughing in her sleeve. Mr. Deputy Collector says (still more dignified if possible), "What is your name?" Mr. Lambert says, "That is none of your business, sir." Says he, "My name is Hoyt. I am not ashamed of my name, sir; if you are ashamed of yours, all right." I wonder he did not say, "My name is Norval, on the Grampian Hills," and then probably Mr. Lambert would have said, with Garrick, "What in hell is your name on the lowlands?" But no, he was scarcely that, he was Deputy Collector of the Revenue and no mistake, and he was going to see that there was no housebreaking going on here. "Have you any warrant for searching the house?" He replied that he had not, nor did he pretend to Mrs. Tucker that he had. "Well, sir, if you have no warrant, the quicker you are outside of this house the better." He is protecting the innocent; *he* would show him. Then Geib said: "Don't you give up a thing." Mrs. Tucker says: "There are some shawls, and I prefer this gentleman should take them." They advised her not to do so. She says: "I prefer to do it." The distinguished gentleman, Geib, I believe, escorts her up stairs, so as to see that the rioters do not interfere, or any other accident happen. She gets the shawls; she brings them, throws them down and says, "There, take them and go off." He takes them and goes away. Now, that is all the disturbance that took place. Because no man disputes the facts, these strangers who come in do not, nor does Mrs. Tucker dispute what Mr. Lambert says, that she preferred to have these shawls taken away—these shawls that all this scene is about. It was natural enough for Miss Barclay to be shocked. Mrs. Tucker had deceived Mrs. Barclay and these other parties,—had put a false coloring on these things. She said, "Here is some man come to search my house." It startled them, of course, and then Mr. Hoyt says, "What is your name?" Says Mr. Lambert, "I don't know that that is any business of yours." Mr. Barclay then said, supposing Mrs. Tucker didn't know who he was, "I know that man." She and they all had supposed that they had come in as a couple of ruffians, to search her house. And Mrs. Barclay happened to say that before Colonel Lambert handed his card, when Hoyt asked what his name was. Why don't Mrs. Tucker say, "I know him perfectly well, and he treated me kindly and decently. He has come from the Relief Society, and requests that if there is any further goods I will give them up." Why did not she say that, instead of allowing this scene to go on? If she had explained what occurred before the strangers came in, the whole thing would have passed like a mist in the morning. Now, gentlemen, though perhaps I have already taken more time than I ought to have taken, I have endeavored to present to you the facts of this case,—not, perhaps, as fully and consecutively as I ought to have done—and almost all of these circumstances that I have called your attention to when put together are undisputed facts. I ask you, gentlemen, whether it is not clear that this case should be driven out of Court as a case that never ought to have been brought? They are not contending here for the paltry value of these trifling things at all, but they are endeavoring to force a verdict for some great exemplary damages, so that it shall go forth to the world that this Relief Society, which represented the combined charity of the known world, has turned ruffian and buccaneer instead of doing its duty—an idea, gentlemen, wholly unwarranted by the facts in this case. The testimony in this case shows beyond the possibility of a doubt that the plaintiffs have resorted to the usual tactics of people in a desperate pass, and they call in a lot of desperate characters,—interested characters, a lot of played-out detectives and so forth. There is a bailiff who has a suit pending here, called to introduce the declarations of Druliner, that he had made some indiscreet and foolish remarks about "cleaning out" this woman, and of "fairly compelling her" to give these things up. This sort of thing is by no means unusual, but I never knew it to win. The question is—what is the truth of this case? What did occur? What are the surroundings? and is any case of trespass made out here? and I submit to you, gentlemen, as candid men, that there has not. Now gentlemen, there are a great many things in this case that I have not alluded to at all; I have not had time; but, I have attempted to take the salient and important features in this case and call your attention to them so that we may get at the truth. And the circumstances and the facts, gentlemen, that I have overlooked or failed to explain or remark upon—sundry and divers things that have transpired in this case,—I hope you will not take it as an admission that there is no answer to them. I have not time to go into all the details, and a very great deal that is immaterial. Only what is material have I remarked upon, and this in perhaps a desultory and disconnected manner; but it is after all for you to take this case and decide it fairly and candidly, and as it should be decided. It is one of a great deal of public interest because an adverse verdict will inflict a great injury upon this community, and I do not believe, gentlemen, that there are any facts that warrant an adverse decision. With these remarks, gentlemen, I submit the case.

HYDE PARK.

At the adjourned meeting of the Trustees on Saturday afternoon there were present Messrs. Cady, Clark, Bradner, and Waldron. There being no quorum, the meeting adjourned one week.

PERFUMERY WAR.

Owing to the engagement of Sidney Smith, Esq., on the Tucker trial, the trial of the temporary injunction had to be postponed. The papers are all ready, and the attempt will be made immediately to have that injunction dissolved.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

The following is the programme for this evening: Musical Director, W. J. Fairman; Oration, Barlow A. Ulrich; Debate—"Was the imprisonment of Napoleon at St. Helena justifiable? Affirmative, F. D. Orcott, H. K. Smith; Negative, Prof. Haskell, J. J. Herrick, Ladies' Department, Miss Gray.

The Decay of Stone.

At the last ordinary meeting of the Manchester (Eng.) Literary and Philosophical Society, Dr. R. Angus Smith said that he, like others, had observed that the particles of stone most liable to be in long contact with rain from town atmospheres, in England, at least, were most subject to decay. Believing the acid to be the cause, he supposed that the endurance of a silicious stone might be somewhat measured by measuring its resistance to acids. He proposed, herefore, to use stronger solutions, and thus to approach to the action of long periods of time. He tried a few specimens in this way, and with most promising results. Pieces of about an inch cube were broken by the fall of a hammer and the number of blows counted. Similar pieces were steeped in weak acid; both sulphuric acid and muriatic were tried, and the latter preferred. The number of blows now necessary was counted. Some sandstones gave way at once and crumbled into sand; some resisted long. Some very dense silicious stone was little effected; it had stood on a bridge unaltered for centuries, in a country place however. These trials were mere beginnings; he had arranged for a very extensive set of experiments to be made, so as to fix on a standard of comparisons but had not found time yet.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Jan. 25.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 25.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,116	23,667	990
Tuesday	1,625	23,021	2,168
Wednesday	2,628	22,722	484
Thursday	522	6,295	500
Friday	284	7,027	217
Saturday	1,000	19,500	2,000
Total	8,175	102,232	6,359

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,575	4,587	1,628
Tuesday	859	5,283	1,488
Wednesday	1,402	3,825	267
Thursday	269	1,281	
Friday		(None.)	
Saturday		(No returns.)	
Total	4,105	14,976	3,283

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire, ⅌ 100 lbs	37½c
To Dunkirk, ⅌ 100 lbs	35c
To Cleveland	25c
To Toledo and Detroit	20c

MINIMUM WEIGHTS.

Cattle, ⅌ car	20,000 lbs
Horses, ⅌ car	20,000 lbs
Hogs, double-deck car, ⅌ car	22,000 lbs
Hogs, single-deck car, ⅌ car	14,000 lbs
Sheep, double-deck car, ⅌ car	18,000 lbs

CATTLE—The market opened dull and weak, with a bad look ahead. The interruption to traffic over the Eastern roads, caused by the storms and floods, operated to keep shippers out of the market, and, during Monday and Tuesday, trading, so far, at least, as shippers were concerned, was virtually at a stand-still. There were in the yards, awaiting shipment, numerous droves that had been purchased early in the preceding week, and until there were facilities for getting these forward, shippers of course could not be expected to resume operations. On Wednesday, the market assumed a better look. The obstructions on the roads leading Eastward were reported removed, and, with a better supply of cars, shippers took hold with something of their wonted energy, and, under a light supply of desirable grades of stock, the market "firmed up" sensibly. Holders grew more confident, and some of the best cattle were held over for Thursday's market, in anticipation of better prices. The furious snow-storm of Thursday, however, so obstructed transportation, that outside buyers were again compelled to withdraw from the market, leaving local butchers about the only operators, and since Wednesday values have been unsettled and variable. As to the future course of prices there seems to be but little difference of opinion among dealers here. From all the cattle producing sections of the country, reports indicate that the number of cattle now maturing for market is larger than at any previous period, and it is generally accepted as a fact that prices must rule low. The quality of the stock now coming forward is not as good as—in view of the abundance and cheapness of fodder—might reasonably be expected, the major portion of the offerings consisting of common and medium descriptions. The better grades are apparently being held back for higher prices, though it is not clear by what process of reasoning feeders convince themselves that the future of the market promises more favorably. Very few really choice droves have arrived during the week under review, and, with rare exceptions, $5.50 was the outside figure obtained. A few fetched $5.75@6.00, and in one or two instances a higher price was realized, but the bulk of the week's business was transacted at prices ranging downward from $5.25. Stockers are in some demand, and prices rule steady at $3.00@4.00 for common to good droves of from 700 to 1,050 lbs. New milch cows are becoming more plenty, but are also in better request, and prices are sustained at $20.00@45.00 per head. Veal calves sell steadily at $3.50@3.75—according to quality.

To-day there was a light movement on local and shipping account, and prices were without decided change. Sales were reported at $2.50@4.25 for poor to good butchers' stuff, at $3.25@4.00 for stockers, and at $4.50@6.00 for common to choice smooth, shipping steers.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.15@6.35
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and so allawag steers	1.75@2.50
Cattle—Texas Northern sum mered	2.50@3.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	3.75@4.50

HOGS—The market opened steady at substantially the closing prices of the preceding week. Receipts up to Thursday had been liberal, but under an active packing and shipping demand each day's receipts were readily disposed of and prices were steady at $3.65@4.00. Subsequently, the diminished supply, resulting from the severe snow storm of Thursday, imparted a firmer tone to the market, and prices advanced 10@15c, or to $3.80@4.10, where they were firmly sustained to the close.

To-day there was a good demand, and the supply (consisting of about 20,000) was disposed of at $2.80@3.85 for common; at $3.90@3.95 for good grades, and at $4.00@4.10 for choice to extra. An extra drove, averaging 469 lbs, fetched $4.12½. The market closed firmer.

SHEEP—There was more activity in the sheep market than for a number of weeks past, and, although the supply was liberal, all found buyers, and at a substantial advance on former rates. Shippers as well as local butchers bought freely, and the pens were kept pretty well cleared at $3.50@3.75 for poor to common thin mixed lots, at $4.00@4.75 for medium grades, and at $5.00@5.75 for good to choice. Sales of extra were effected at $6.00@6.50, while in one instance $7.25 was obtained. The market closed steady.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25—11 a. m.—Flour, 29s 6d@30s. Wheat—Winter, 12s 2d@12s 4d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; white, 12s 4d@12s 6d; club, 12s 10d@13s. Corn, 27s 9d@28s.

Pork, 62s. Lard, 38s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Consols, money, 92¼@92⅜; 5-20s of '65, 92¾; do '67, 92½; 10-40s, 92¼; new 5s, 91; Erie, 50¾.

Tallow, 44s 6d@44s 9d.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 25.—5-20s of '62, 96¾.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—Rentes, 54f 7c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25.—Cotton steadier; middling upland, 9⅞d; Orleans, 10⅛d. Sales, 10,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 12s 2d@12s 4d. Flour, 29s 6d@30s. Corn, 27s 9d@28s.

Cheese, 69s.

Cumberland middles, 34s; short rib, 37s.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—Evening—Rentes, 54f 37c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The trade movement was rather slow with the jobbers, but the agents report a fair business. The market for cotton goods was strong, Utica bleached shirtings of 35 inch and 4-4 makes were advanced ¼c per yard by agents. Wide, bleached sheetings were put up at 2½c in first hands. A leading jobbing-house has signed a contract with nearly all the print-manufacturers for exclusive sale of their irregular goods,—seconds, remnants, and pound work. Foreign goods were dull.

The dry goods imports for the week were $4,368,596, a falling off from the same week last year.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 25.—Crude petroleum quiet at $2.15@2.25; refined Philadelphia delivery, 21½c; New York do., 22c; Pittsburgh, in car lots, 17¼c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—COTTON—In moderate demand, easier; middling upland, 20⅞c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and firm; receipts, 5,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.35@7.00; common to good extra, $7.30@7.90; good to choice, $8.00@8.50; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.75; Ohio, $7.45@10.65; St. Louis, $8.00@13.50. Rye flour steady at $4.75@6.40. Wheat dull, heavy; receipts, 6,000 bu; red Western, $2.00; commom White State, $2.00; strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.70. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn quiet and steady; receipts, 8,000 bu; old Western mixed afloat, 66½@67c; do in store, 64@64½c; new 63½@66½c. Oats scarce and firmer; receipts, 8,000 bu; new mixed Western in store and afloat, 51@53½c; white Western, 53@57c; old mixed in store, 52@52½c.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Firm at 45@55c for New York crop of 1872.

LEATHER—Quiet at 28@31c. Orinoco, 27@28½c.

WOOL—Unchanged; Western, 38c; pulled, 60c; tubbed, 45@60c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 17@20c. Sugar dull; nothing doing. Molasses dull. Rice very firm at 8@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9½c; refined, 21¾c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 66c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; mess, $14.00; prime mess, $13.87½@14.00. Beef steady; mess, $9.00@11.75; extra, $12.00@13.00. Cut meats dull; hams, 10@11c; shoulders 6¾@6⅞c; middles in good demand, but lower; long clear, 7 1-16@7 3-16c; short ribs, 7⅛c; long clear for March, 7¼c; short clear for February, 7⅜c. Lard weak; Western steam, 8¼@8 5-16c; kettle, 8⅜c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 15@20c.

CHEESE—Firm; 13@16c.

WHISKEY—In moderate demand at 96c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat strong; No. 2 spring at $1.35; No. 4 red fall, $1.75. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 33½@34c, on east track; 44c in St. Louis elevator; dropping at close to 42c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, on east track, 30c; 31c in St. Louis elevators. Barley—Small sales No. 2 at 80c, delivered. Rye firm; 75c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in good demand for future sales; standard, $13.00, seller March; $12.75 for February. Bulk meats active and firm; shoulders, 4¼c, seller March; clear ribs, 6¾c, seller March; clear, 6⅞c, buyer March. Bacon firm; clear rib, 7⅛c; clear, 7⅜c, buyer March.

HOGS—Higher; $3.75@4.15. Receipts, 2,480.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 25—BREADSTUFF—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.31½; No. 2, $1.25. Oats firm; No. 2, 26½c. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2 at 30c. Rye dull; No. 1 at 70c. Barley firm; No. 2 at 86c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls. Wheat, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Jan. 25—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 red, $1.80. Corn firm and higher; mixed, 38¼@39c; low mixed, 38@38½c; yellow, 38½@39c. Oats; No. 2 quiet at 34c; Michigan, 35c.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.80.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 300 brls. Corn, 10,000 bu. Oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 300 brls. Wheat, 6,000 bu. Corn, 11,000 bu. Oats, 6,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat easier at $1.70@1.75. Corn steady. Other grains quiet.

OILS—Linseed, 87@88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $12.75@12.87½. Lard firm; steam, 7⅛c; kettle, 8c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6⅛c; clear, 6⅜c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib, 7⅛c; clear, 7⅜c. Green meats firm; shoulders, 4c; clear rib, 5⅝@6c. Hams, 7½@9½c for very heavy to 14 lbs average.

HOGS—Firm at $4.35@4.85; mostly, $4.40@4.50. Receipts, 4,100.

WHISKEY—Active at 88c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 25.—FLOUR—Firm; extra family, $7.50@8.00; A No. 1, $8.25@9.00.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork, $13.00. Bacon shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7⅛c; clear, 7⅜@8c. Sugar-cured hams, 12½@13c all packed. Lard, 8@9c. Bulk shoulders, 4¾@4⅞c; clear rib, 6⅛c; clear, 6⅜c loose.

WHISKEY—Firm at 88@89c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 25.—COTTON—Good ordinary, 17⅛@18c; low middling, 18¾@19c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Cornmeal easy, $3.20. Corn firm at 57@58c. Oats dull and lower.

HAY—Easier at 30@35c.

BRAN—Quiet and unchanged.

BULK MEATS—Firm; shoulders, 5¼c; sides, 7@7¼c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer; superfine, $4.50@5.50; extra, $6.00@7.00. Wheat quiet, steady; red, $1.94@1.97; Iowa spring, $1.60. Rye unchanged. Corn lower; new yellow, 59c; white, 56c. Oats firmer; mixed Western, 47c; white, 49½@52c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14½c; refined, 21@22½c.

WHISKEY—Firmer; 95@96c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat quiet, unchanged. Corn and oats quiet, unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Refined strong; standard white in car lots, 18½@19c; small lots, 19½@20c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—BRAN—Easier at $1.15.

PROVISIONS—Pork—New firm at $14.25; old, $13.25. Bacon shoulders, 5⅝c; clear rib, scarce at 9c; clear, dull at 8⅞c.

GROCERIES—Molasses active and advanced; common, 45@50c; centrifugal, 55c; cistern bottom, 60c; prime to choice, 62@70c. Coffee firm at 17@20c.

WHISKEY—In good demand; Louisiana, 91c; choice Cincinnati, 98c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat strong and higher; car lots No. 2 Chicago spring at $1.50; Milwaukee held at $1.58. Corn steady; car lots No. 2 Western at 53c; and on track, 53c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; red Western $1.85@2.00; amber, $2.05@2.10. Corn dull; mixed Western 61½c. Oats, quiet; mixed Western, 43@45c; white, 46@47c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Pork, $14.00@14.25. Bulk shoulders, 4¾@5c; rib sides, 6¾@6⅞c; clear rib, 6⅞@6⅞c. Bacon shoulders, 6@6⅛c; rib sides, 7⅝c; clear rib, 8⅛c; new hams, 12½c. Lard firm at 8@8⅜c.

BUTTER—Dull; choice Western roll, 24@25c.

WHISKEY—Nominal, at 94c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"A Dose in Time," &c.

If "a stitch in time saves nine," it is equally certain that a dose of a healthy tonic like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, taken at this inclement season of the year, may save many an unpleasant twinge. A dose, however, is not sufficient. The system should be thoroughly charged with this genial vegetable stimulant and invigorant. Commence taking it with the commencement of the atmospheric changes which distinguish the winter from the autumn. Thereby you will avoid those disturbances of the digestive and secretive organs, and those painful diseases of the muscles and the nerves of sensation, which often render the period of the year which should be the merriest, a season of penance and disquietude. The extraordinary vigor and regularity which this invigorating restorative imparts to the most important functions of the body, render it an invaluable remedy for nervous debility, constipation, indigestion, torpidity of the liver, and intermittent fevers.

CAUTION! LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and imitations offered for sale.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

SILKS AND LINEN GOODS.

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

GREAT SALE OF THE Entire Retail Stock OF CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 329 West Madison-st.

UNRESERVED SACRIFICE OF FIRST-CLASS

Dry Goods.

Colored Dress Silks, 25 per cent below cost.
Wide Colored Gros Grains, $3.50 quality for $2.00.
Dark Fancy Silks for 60 cts. per yard.
Gray Stripe Spring Silks for 80 cts., worth $1.25.
Bl'k All-Silk Gros Grains for $1.00 per yard.
Handsome Lyons Bl'k Gros Grains for $1.50 per yard.
$2.25 quality Guinet's Bl'k Gros Grain for $1.75.
$3.00 quality Lyons Bl'k Gros Grain for $2.25.
$4.00 quality Lyons Gros Grain for $3.00.
$6.50 quality Lyons Gros Grain for $5.00.
75 cent Japanese Silks for 40 cts.
Bl'k Alpacas from 25 cts. upward, all reduced.
Satteens, Cashmeres, Merinos, and Empress Cloths at great reductions.
Irish and Lyons Poplins, Pongees, and other Silk and Wool Fabrics at a sacrifice.
The centre tables will contain assorted lots of Dress Goods at 18 3-4 and 25 cents; half price.
White Cotton and Wool Domett Flannels, 17 cents.
Heavy White Shaker Flannels, 25 and 35 cents.
Bargains in Waterproof Cloths.
Cassimeres, for men's and boys' wear, 65, 75, and $1.00.

BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS.

Heavy Bleached Linen Damasks, 50 cts. up.
Unbleached Table Linens, from 25 cts. up.
Fine Damask Table Linens reduced one-third.
Special bargains in Linen Towels at 12 1-2, 15 and 20 cts.
Good Crashes, 7 1-2 to 10 cts.
11-4 Heavy White Quilts at $1.00.
Marseilles Quilts at $1.00.
Ladies' Patent Merino Hose, 15 cts., the greatest bargain ever offered.
Ladies' Merino Vests, 50 cents each.
Gents' Hosiery and Underwear, very cheap.
Ladies' Ribbed Merino Hose, 10 cts.
All Cottons and Sheetings below wholesale cost.
Paisley Shawls at half price.
Cloak Velvets at reductions of $6.00 and $7.00 per yard.
Gloves, Ribbons, Ties, and Laces greatly reduced.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

GEO. WM. CURTIS $1.00
BOSTON SEXTET CLUB 75 cents
$1.50 THOMAS' ORCHESTRA.

The sale of tickets for the first three entertainments of the Second Course begins on Thursday morning, Jan. 30, at the usual Star Depots. The Boston Sextet Club will inaugurate the South Side Course Feb. 3, and the West Side Course Feb. 4, with a Grand Ballad Concert, the best ever given in Chicago. Geo. Wm. Curtis will follow Feb. 10 and 11, and Theo. Thomas' Orchestra, Feb. 17 and 18. A few Season Tickets for entire Course still for sale.

CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day associated themselves together under the firm name of Cone & Strong, for the purpose of carrying on a general Wholesale and Retail Jewelry Business, at 101 East Madison-st.

S. F. CONE.
G. A. STRONG.

Chicago, Jan. 20, 1873.

DRY GOODS.

John V. Farwell & Co.,
Monroe and Franklin-sts.

We shall continue our POSITIVE and PEREMPTORY CLOSING-OUT SALE OF OUR ENTIRE RETAIL STOCK OF DRY GOODS, Carpets and Upholstery Goods, Until everything is disposed of. We shall this week offer, Without Regard to Cost

Our Entire Stock of FURS, of every description; CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SUITS, FANCY SILKS, DRESS GOODS, &c.

A rare opportunity is offered to all to buy for present and future wants.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS In Every Department.

$100,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS To be SACRIFICED.

We must reduce our stock rapidly before removal, and will commence on MONDAY, Jan. 27, and make our prices lower than any other house in Chicago, whether selling at cost or otherwise.

We offer Dress Goods, Black Silks, and Paisley Shawls at unprecedented bargains. Will close out our Cloaks and Suits at half price. Will sell Cheney Brothers' American Black Silks at $1.75; Colored ditto, $2.00; Pure Silk Velvet at $6.00, worth $10.00; at $8.00, worth $14.00; at $10.00, worth $16.00.

Special attention called to Woollens and Flannels at cost.

Decided bargains in Real Laces of all kinds, Collars, Barbes, etc.; also, Ladies' Cotton Underwear, below cost, Ladies' and Gents' Flannel Underwear, Woollen and Cotton Hosiery, Linen Damasks, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, etc., at largely reduced prices.

Please come early in the morning. "First come first served."

HUNT, BARBOUR & CO.
103 East Madison-st.

STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

THE ANDERSON STEAM HEATING CO.
Office and Sample Rooms, 107 Lake-st,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Manufacturers and dealers in Steam Heating Apparatus and Supplies. Are prepared to put in promptly the justly celebrated Anderson BASE BURNER AUTOMATIC STEAM HOUSE HEATER, which, for economy and effective working, is unequaled.

We are prepared to do promptly the piping of buildings, and furnish ALL KINDS OF STEAM RADIATION including plain and ornamental pipe stand Radiator and coils of all sizes.

We would call special attention to our INDIRECT RADIATOR for the introduction of pure moderately heated air into the apartments to be heated.

We also keep on hand and put up at short notice Heaters for the DISTRIBUTION OF HOT WATER THROUGH HOTELS, BATH-HOUSES, LAUNDRIES, &c., &c. Small steamers for mechanical and cooking purposes always on hand for immediate delivery. Samples may be seen and all information obtained by calling at our office as above.

Orders for Castings solicited and promptly executed.

J. L. PLATT, President. JOHN ELLIS, Agent.
J. H. PIERCE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Jan. 22, 1873.

WANTED.

WANTED,

For Chicago and vicinity, an experienced canvasser for subscriptions and advertisements for a first-class New York Daily Commercial Journal. A liberal arrangement made with an acceptable party. Address, with references, JOURNAL, New York Post Office, Box 3,906.

WANTED.

An agent for a Japan tea export firm. Thorough knowledge of the tea market and first-class connections desired; no objections if attending to other business besides the tea branch. Apply by letter, naming references, to MR. H. HARRAS, Grammercy Park House, New York.

Flour Barrel Staves and Heading.

We wish to buy for immediate delivery, No. 1 Flour Barrel Stock. Address, stating quantity, also price delivered in car lots on track, in Chicago.

GIBSON BROS.,
213 and 215 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

SAVINGS BANK.

S. W. RAWSON, Pres. E. F. PULSIFER, V. Pres.
W. B. HOSWELL, Cashier.

THE UNION TRUST CO.
Savings Bank
125 South Clark-st., N. E. cor. Madison, Chicago, Ill.
Incorporated Jan. 3, 1867.

Capital, $125,000; Surplus, $32,000; Authorized Capital, $500,000.

Office Hours—From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and Monday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, will be paid on all deposits of one dollar or more, for each full calendar month.

No notice required for drawing money.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Erroneous Idea About Paying State and County Taxes for 1871.

Many tax-payers who have not paid their STATE AND COUNTY TAXES FOR 1871, have formed a wrong opinion by the announcement in the daily papers that the Legislature had just passed an act extending the time for the payment of taxes, without stating to which year's State and County taxes the act referred to applies. The law just passed extends the time to Township Collectors for making their final settlement with the County Collector for taxes of 1872, from the 1st day of February to the 10th day of March, but it does not extend the time for payment of State and County taxes for 1871 an hour.

The delinquent lists for State and County taxes for 1871 have been filed by the several Township Collectors with the County Collector as the law directs, and the delinquent tax list was published in the Evening Post on the 4th of this month.

Application for judgment against the property on which the State and County taxes for 1871 remain unpaid will be made on the 3rd of next month.

All delinquents had better see to it and pay their taxes for 1871 at once. I publish this for the information of those most interested, so that if any one finds a judgment against his lots, or a tax sale, he cannot have the plea of ignorance.

J. S. RUMSEY, County Collector.

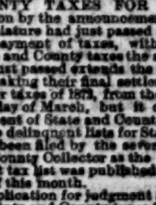
BUILDING MATERIAL.

POTSDAM SANDSTONE.

Durable, beautiful color, fire-proof, cheap. All about to build, or use stone, send for circular containing full description, recommendations by best architects, and where used on finest churches, schools, dwellings, stores, and for flagging, fire linings, etc. Address

SANDSTONE CO., Potsdam, N. Y.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
6 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 25.

The snow-storm seriously interfered with business during the last half of this week. In fact, the whole month of January has been so stormy that it has several times nearly stopped the progress of everything connected with trade—except the maturing of notes, which stops for neither wind nor snow. The marketing of products, the sale of goods, and the collection of debts in the country, has been interrupted to so great an extent, that merchants in general have had a discouraging season, and it is not at all surprising that many of them are hard pressed to meet their engagements. The effect of the interruption to business is perceptible in the increased demand for accommodation, and in the decrease in the deposits at the banks that have large lines of mercantile accounts. We hear of one prominent bank that has lost 25 per cent of its aggregate deposits in this way since the first of January. A good many other banks have also experienced a large decline in their deposits, though not to so great an extent as the one referred to. In this case it showed that the depositors were wealthy and had the money to their credit to draw, whereas, in the case of other banks, the pressure has been felt in the way of an increase in the demand for accommodation.

The usual monetary ease caused by the disbursement of interest and dividends has not been experienced this year, and it can now scarcely be expected there will be much improvement until the advent of milder weather permits trade to resume its usual activity, and until the railroads carry off a greater portion of the surplus products accumulated here and in the country.

In the open market there seems to be considerable money to loan at 10 to 12 per cent per annum for short time and on first-class collaterals, but commercial paper is difficult to negotiate, and rates are nominally 2 per cent per month, with but little doing at that.

Exchange was sold at 75c and 80c per $1,000 discount between banks to-day.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,227,222.37	$319,933.30
Tuesday	3,016,044.72	317,442.43
Wednesday	2,813,586.58	244,729.08
Thursday	2,967,445.39	236,872.12
Friday	2,255,082.68	235,413.11
Saturday	2,170,668.90	260,924.90
Total	$16,450,550.64	$1,615,014.89
Corresp'g week last year	15,186,606.17	1,705,998.97

Mr. H. H. Nash, the well-known and efficient Cashier of the United States Depository, in this city, has resigned that position to accept that of Cashier of the National Bank of Illinois. Mr. Nash has been a faithful public officer, and the bank is to be congratulated upon the acquisition of so valuable a man.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115	115⅜
5-20s of '64	115	115⅜
5-20s of '65	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July, ex. int.	115⅜	115⅝
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int.	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July, ex. int.	116⅛	116⅜
10-40s	115⅛	115⅜
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114⅜	114⅝
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	....	95@97½
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	....	109½-110⅝
Gold Exchange	....	114
Gold and Gold Coupons	113⅞	114
Land Warrants	....	....
160s Not War 1812	170	185
120s Not War 1812	125	140
Agricultural College Land Scrip	....	180

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watson:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	140	...
Third National Bank	135	...
Fifth National Bank	130	...
Commercial National Bank	135	...
German National Bank	125	...
Northwestern National Bank	205	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	112	115
City National Bank	145	...
Cook County National Bank	...	100
National Bank of Illinois	108	110
National Bank of Commerce	...	100
Chicago City Railway	155	160
West Division Railway	...	190
North Division Railway	...	100
Pullman Palace Car	110	111
Elgin Watch Company	105	108
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company	100	105
Chamber of Commerce	...	100
Traders' Ins. Co.	...	100

Sales.

$5,000—Third National Bank, at 135.
$5,000—German Savings Bank, at 110.
$2,000—North Chicago City Railway, at 98.
$13,000—National Bank of Illinois, at 109.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Gold sold at 114⅛, 114¼, 113⅞, 114⅛, and closed at 113⅞@114. Loans were from 6 to 7 per cent carrying. Daily clearings, $101,000,000. Specie shipments to-day amounted to $2,250,000; shipments for the week, $2,995,846.41.

Money was easy in the afternoon at 6 per cent. The bank statement is unfavorable, and shows a decrease of $203,400 in legal reserve. The banks now hold $5,295,700 above the 25 per cent required.

Governments were active early in the day, but quiet at the close.

State bonds dull and steady.

The Treasury will commence paying, Monday next, without rebate, the interest on the 5 per cent funded loan.

The stock market was quieter than on any previous day of the week, the fluctuations being also confined within narrower limits. The market during the day was without any particular feature, and closed rather heavy.

Sterling, 109¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118⅜	Coupons, '67	116⅜
5-20s of '62	115⅜	Coupons, '68	116⅜
Coupons, '64	115½	New 5s	114⅝
Coupons, '65	116⅞	10-40s	115⅜
Coupons, '65 (new)	115⅞	Currency 6s	114⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	93	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	80¼	North Carolinas, old	38
Tennessees, new	80¼	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St Paul pfd	78⅜
W. U. Tel.	83⅜	Wabash	73⅞
Quicksilver	43	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	98	Fort Wayne	92⅜
Wells Fargo	83¼	Terre Haute	15
American Express	69¼	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex	77	Chicago & Alton	113¼
Pacific Mail	73¼	Chicago & Alton pfd	117
New York Central	105⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	48⅜
Erie	64⅜	C., C. & C.	90
Erie pfd	79	C., B. & Q.	117⅛
Harlem	118⅛	Lake Shore	95⅛
Harlem pfd	120	Indiana Central	38⅜
Michigan Central	108	Illinois Central	117
Pittsburgh	90⅛	Union Pacific stocks	35⅜
Northwestern	83	Union Pacific bonds	80⅜
Northwestern pfd	89⅛	Central Pacific	100
Rock Island	113⅜	Del. Lack. & Western	97⅛
N. J. Central	104	B. H. & Erie	9
St. Paul	54⅛		

REAL ESTATE.

There appears to be more inquiry, more bargaining, and more persons congregated in the real estate dealers' offices than a week or two ago. The continued pressure for money, however, prevents the consummation of a good many transactions, and keeps the volume of transfers very small yet. The scarcity of capital—which is unusual for this season of the year—seems to be felt very largely by the very class of capitalists who are generally the most "flush" of money at this time from the receipts of their semi-annual dividends and interest. A large amount of insurance and bank stocks in New England and New York State have not paid as well the last year as they did previously, and this has probably had some effect to make the class of capitalists who usually have had a suplus of profits to invest permanently in something like real estate feel poorer this year. This, however, applies mainly to Eastern capitalists, and scarcely effects the large class of wealthy men of the Western and Southern States, who are continually investing a portion of their annual surplus profits in Chicago real estate. It seems reasonable, therefore, that the expectation of the usual speculative activity next March and April will not be disappointed.

There is a good inquiry for, and a good many sales of, a medium class of residence property at prices ranging from $60 to $100 per front foot. Much of what is bought is for immediate improvement, and indicates a large amount of building of cottages and wooden dwellings outside the fire limits next spring.

THE NORTHWESTERN SUBURBS.

The construction of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad along Bloomingdale avenue and northwestward through Cazenovia has increased the accessibility and value of a large tract of land lying south of the railroad, between the Chicago & Pacific and the Galena Branch of the Northwestern. A great deal of this property has changed hands at large advances during the last few months. The new Milwaukee & St. Paul Road also traverses the eastern part of the district between the two roads, and adds largely to its accessibility and value, so that by the construction of these two roads within the past year there is a legitimate reason for an advance in values. When the actual improvement that will be made in that quarter of the suburbs begins to show for itself next summer, from the building of the great Northwestern Railway shops, a mile west of Central Park, to the building of half-a-dozen new suburban stations this side the Desplaines River on the railroads above mentioned, it will probably start up active speculation in all the land between the city limits and Cazenovia and Harlem.

There is no special activity in any other quarter of the suburbs just at present, though in every direction suburban land is held very firm, and there are few localities in the vicinity of the city limits where land can be bought as low as it could last fall. This is specially the case with the property along the principal residence avenues south of the city limits, and between the South Park and the lake shore. The improvement of the north end of the South Park is adding largely to the value of all the property in that vicinity, much of which will be improved with residences next spring.

ALONG OGDEN AVENUE,

west of Douglas Park, there is already a good deal of activity, with a prospect of more as the spring advances. The Board of Public Works approved, yesterday, a plan for the improvement of this important thoroughfare which will make it very attractive for residences. The avenue is 150 feet wide. The central 50 feet is already macadamized, and in fine condition for driving. On each side of this is a border 40 feet wide, with two rows of trees on each side the road. Outside the border is to be a concrete walk, 8 feet wide, on each side the avenue. Between Douglas Park and the city limits a building line 25 feet back from the street has been established, which will make a width of 200 feet between the fronts of the houses on that part of Ogden avenue. A large number—several hundred—elm trees 10 and 12 inches through have already been delivered on the ground, and will be set out along Ogden avenue and throughout Lawndale subdivision.

SUBURBAN LAND SWINDLES.

There always will be foolish people who will part with their money and property without knowing what they are getting in return, until they find out that they are swindled. THE TRIBUNE and some of the other city papers have several times warned the public against a so-called "Boulevard Subdivision," located in a swamp seven or eight miles west of Washington Heights. But during the last ten days, a respectable but not very smart citizen of Wayne County, Ohio, came up to Chicago, and traded his dwelling-house with three acres of ground, and also a sawmill, all in Wayne County, near the Town of Wooster, and worth probably $7,000, to a swindling fellow here for twenty utterly worthless lots in the "Boulevard Addition" above mentioned. There are, probably, transactions of this kind taking place all the time. The victims, in most cases, do not find out the swindle for some time, and then are frequently too much ashamed to undertake the task of recovery, which is, in fact, a difficult matter, and involves no little expense.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

Very little has been done in the sale of business property during the last two weeks.

There is now a large district of business property, bounded by Monroe, Van Buren, and LaSalle streets and the Chicago River, which is being surrounded by first-class business buildings, and will naturally be needed for similar business buildings within a few years. This property is held at from $500 to $700 per front foot, and will probably be as profitable investment for capital as can be found in the business district.

MORTGAGE LOANS

are certainly easier to negotiate than they were a few weeks ago. We hear of loan agents now inquiring for borrowers of sums ranging from $5,000 to $10,000 on either inside property or well-located suburban lands. Contrary to the general impression about such matters, it is believed that lenders are quite as ready to loan on suburban lands as on inside improved property. The advance in values of suburban ground is more rapid, and gives the lender a continually-increasing margin of security, while in the case of inside property, much of it has probably reached as high a price as it will command for some years. To loans on improved property, there is also the objection that the value of most buildings decreases from year to year.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, Jan. 25:

CITY PROPERTY.

J. L. Davis sold this week, for Joel Bigelow, his store, No. 376 State st, for $22,500.

West Harrison st, bet Robey and Hoyne sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept. 5, 1872; consideration, $1,200.

Sub lots 4 and 5 of Lots 21 to 23, in Alice Lynch's Subdivision, in n w ¼ of Sec 39, 39, 14, dated Jan. 7; consideration, $7,500.

Blue Island av, 227 ft e of Wood st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 18; consideration, $1,800.

Wilcox st, 253 2-10 ft w of California st, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 16, 1872; consideration, $800.

Lincoln st, 230 ft n of Division st, e f, 10x99 ft, dated Jan. 12; consideration, $250.

Lot 41, in Block 2 in Cushman's n ½ of Block 4, in Sheffield's Addition, dated Jan. 22; consideration, $1,100.

Lot 42, in same, dated Jan. 22; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 24 and 25, in Block 1, of Haywood's Subdivision in n e ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13; dated Dec. 2, 1872; consideration, $1,200.

Lots 27 and 28, in same, dated Dec. 2, 1872; consideration, $1,200.

Lots 23 and 24, in Block 10, of Harding's w ½ of n e ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Nov. 20, 1872; consideration, $3,000.

Rucker st, bet Chicago av and Second st, e f, 24x92 ft, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $700.

Tyler st, 72 ft e of Winchester av, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $1,512.

North av, s e cor of Danis av, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Jan. 25; consideration, $1,200.

North Wells st, n w cor of Division st, e f, 25x56 ft, dated Jan. 25; consideration, $5,000.

Honore st, bet Adams and Jackson sts, w f, 20x125½ ft, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $8,000.

Sub-Lot 13 of Bonfield's Lots 1 and 4, in Block 26, Sec 29, 39, 14, dated Jan. 21; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 21, in Block 24, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Dec. 31, 1872; consideration, $1,600.

State st, bet Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated Jan. 22; consideration, $7,000.

Vernon av, near Thirty-seventh st, e f, 30 ft, dated Dec. 26, 1872; consideration, $9,000.

Lot 113 of w ½ Lots 120, 125, etc, in Bronson's Addition, dated Jan. 21; consideration, $1,000.

Part of Lot 6, in Block 18, in Sec 3, 39, 14, dated Jan. 11; consideration, $3,000.

Miller st, bet Harrison and Gurley sts, e f, Lot 39, with buildings, dated Jan. 23; consideration, $1,975.

Flournoy st, bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, s f, 50 ft to alley, dated Jan. 17; consideration, $1,800.

Sub-Lot 14 of Lot 7, in Block 1, Sheffield's Addition, dated Jan. 21; consideration, $500.

Clybourne av, 291 ft n w of Webster av, n e f, 25x120 ft, dated Jan. 21; consideration, $800.

Morgan st, bet Taylor and Polk sts, e f, 30x108 5-12 ft, dated Nov. 1, 1872; consideration, $3,100.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 18, in Block 1, of Terry's Subdivision of Lot 7, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Nov. 1, 1872; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 16, in Cornell's Block 67, in Hyde Park, dated Dec. 27, 1872; consideration, $900.

Lots 45 and 46, in Block 11, of Bell's Subdivision in Sec 17, 38, 14, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $600.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 25: City property, number of sales, 133; consideration, $515,486. North of city limits, number of sales, 6; consideration, $17,695. South of city limits, number of sales, 17; consideration, $47,880. Total sales, 156. Total consideration, $581,061.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 25.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	5,150	3,374	3,510	2,838
Wheat, bu	16,450	1,050	6,588	708
Corn, bu	27,965	70,320	4,386	38,877
Oats, bu	18,020	19,550	13,210	9,319
Rye, bu	1,658	2,630	....	760
Barley, bu	15,750	4,090	850	3,724
Grass Seed, lbs	40,350	147,050	99,095	60,330
Flax Seed, lbs	320	....	....	....
Broom Corn, lbs	....	11,480	15,650	10,200
Cured Meats, lbs	40,000	62,270	1420,340	1150,545
Beef, brls	....	35	50	50
Pork, brls	127	338	212	251
Lard, lbs	19,070	210,020	350,974	440,260
Tallow, lbs	4,490	37,430	....	121,220
Butter, lbs	13,368	45,555	19,504	20,600
Dressed Hogs, No.	1,608	3,798	4,262	1,203
Live Hogs, No	7,027	8,804	....	3,143
Cattle, No.	284	2,192	....	2,087
Sheep, No.	217	1,950	....	....
Hides, lbs	16,150	177,390	126,190	125,333
Highwines, brls	250	273	200	267
Wool, lbs	86,119	182,790	11,640	20,920
Potatoes, bu	1,130	....	....	....
Lumber, m ft	123	653	131	253
Shingles, m	80	150	170	113
Lath, m	....	65	....	19
Salt, brls	....	....	515	1,510

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 18 cars wheat, 50 cars corn, 9 car oats, 3 cars rye, 11 cars barley. Total, 91 cars, or 47,000 bu.

Withdrawn from store during the week for city consumption: 27,824 bu wheat, 15,170 bu corn, 5,184 bu oats, 4,337 bu rye, 22,233 bu barley. None on Friday.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Jan. 18, 1873.	Jan. 25, 1873.	Jan. 27, 1872.
Flour, brls	27,130	30,580	21,398
Wheat, bu	166,160	123,620	41,678
Corn, bu	520,202	510,885	353,085
Oats, bu	207,725	200,680	119,885
Rye, bu	19,880	19,053	10,847
Barley, bu	63,855	82,900	32,296
Dressed hogs, No.	13,948	20,214	22,079
Live hogs, No.	155,639	106,094	67,116
Cattle, No.	16,290	8,445	11,680
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	28,402	28,221	17,657
Wheat, bu	48,568	43,286	9,370
Corn, bu	29,505	21,836	236,874
Oats, bu	111,793	155,603	102,540
Rye, bu	2,100	2,200	9,237
Barley, bu	45,856	43,072	21,914
Dressed hogs, No.	8,144	19,036	11,071
Live hogs, No.	28,030	20,241	13,438
Cattle, No.	7,942	5,568	7,789

The old familiar face of Jesse McAllister was seen on 'Change to-day. He is now farming in White County, Indiana.

It is understood that standard samples of our grades of wheat will be forwarded to the New York Produce Exchange within a few days, so that dealers there may learn to know Chicago No. 2 Spring when they see it, and not always credit it to Milwaukee. At present they call our No. 2, Milwaukee No. 2, our No. 3 they call Chicago No. 2, and our rejected they call Chicago No. 3. At least, so say men who ought to know, and think it is about time that Chicago produce is credited to Chicago.

On and after the opening of navigation a dioptric, of the fourth Fresnel order, showing a white light, will be exhibited from a brick tower in the village of Gibraltar, near the mouth of the Detroit River; and a dioptric of the 3½ order will be exhibited from the light-house on the hill at Cleveland, Ohio, showing a white light.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were all slow to-day, but some were strong, and most of the rest were steady. The general tone in produce is one of firmness, and there is little doubt that an important advance would be effected in prices in many departments, if it were not for the stringency of the money market, which, again, is due largely to the difficulty experienced in moving our produce eastward. There are plenty of shipping orders here, both for provisions and breadstuffs; but the holders of such orders hesitate to fill them, and if the property were bought it would not be paid for, unless cars could be procured in which to send it to the parties wanting it. Things were bad enough before the snow-storm, but now they are much worse, as, although the roads are now open, there is an accumulation due to a past suspension of traffic, and less weight can be moved with a given power than if the weather were favorable to shippers. In the city the same difficulty exists; there is not only loss of time in switching on the railroads, but in moving property by means of teams.

In view of the inevitable pressure of freight which is more imperious with each recurring winter, it is difficult to see how the commerce of the West can be carried on without a very large augment in rolling stock. If the managements of the roads cannot furnish this as wanted they scarcely ought to object to the use of their roads by outside owners of cars and locomotives, under suitable regulations and at reasonable compensation. The dog-in-the-manger policy, which was not even respectable in the days of Esop, the Greek slave (not by Powers), cannot be adhered to in the present day, without a universal howl of execration from the millions who suffer under it in the "pent-up Utica" of the great West.

There was very little change in the general features of the grocery market. Comparatively little was doing in the way of sales, neither the local nor outside demands being very considerable, and values were not subjected to any material fluctuations. The coffee market continues strong, and syrups, teas, sugars, rice, and most other goods in the list were also firmly held. Dry goods were quiet, almost to dulness, the inquiry being mainly confined to small orders to meet the immediate wants of the retail trade. Prices remain firm as previously quoted. No change was developed in the butter market. So far as choice grades were concerned, fair activity prevailed, but in the poorer sorts only a moderate amount of trading was done. Bagging remains dull at former rates. The cheese trade is reviving a little, and fine goods are working firmer. In New York there has recently been a sharp advance, and the tendency here seems to be in the same direction. Canned goods were moving on a liberal scale, for the season, and the market is firm, with an upward tendency in certain lines. Coal remains firm. The fish trade was reasonably active at unchanged prices. Dried fruits were but little inquired for, and quotations are almost nominal. Hides and leather met with a good demand, and the quoted prices were thoroughly sustained. There were no changes in the oil market. It is thought that the price of carbon has now "touched bottom," and at 22½@23c holders are firm. Lard and linseed were in fair request, and are tending higher. Turpentine was also quoted strong.

There was no particular change in the lumber market; trade is very quiet, and prices are without alteration. Iron and steel were quiet and steady, and dealers report a gradual improvement in the demand. Metals, nails, and naval stores, were dull and unchanged. The wool market is without new features; a few small orders are being received and filled by dealers, but, aside from this, the market was quiet. Hops were quiet and firm. Timothy seed was in good demand and firmer. Sales made at $3.30@3.70 for fair to choice. Other seeds were quiet and steady. There was a good inquiry for poultry to-day, and chickens were firm, being very scarce. Game was in moderate request. Green fruits met with a fair local demand. Cooperage was in fair request, and packers' descriptions were a trifle firmer. Pork barrels are quotable at $1.25@1.35; lard tierces at $1.65@1.75.

Highwines were quiet but firm at ½c advance, in sympathy with a quoted rise in New York. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 88½c, and the market closed strong at that figure.

Dressed hogs were very quiet, but steady. Shippers were not anxious to buy, owing to the difficulty of procuring cars. Heavy lots sold at $4.50@4.60 per 100 lbs; chiefly at $4.60, which was an advance of 5c. Light hogs were entirely nominal at yesterday's quotations—$4.80@4.85. Sales were limited to 10 at $4.75; 461 at $4.60; 10 at $4.55; 50 at $4.50. Total, 531 head.

Provisions were moderately active, with little change in prices. Mess pork was dull at about the same range as yesterday; the stock of new is reported at 26,300 brls. Lard was active, and a shade firmer on cash lots, which were in good demand at yesterday's quotations. Meats were firm and unchanged. There are a good many orders here, and only a lack of transportation facilities prevents the market from being active. Packers are offering but little product, as they have generally sold well up to the point of production, being afraid to hold for better prices. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller January, $11.95@12.00; do seller February, $12.10@12.12½; do seller March, $12.25@12.30; do seller April, $12.45@12.47½; prime mess, $11.00; extra prime, $9.00@9.25. Lard, cash, or seller January, $7.40@7.42½; do seller February, $7.42½@7.45; do seller March, $7.62½@7.65; do seller April, $7.75@7.80. Green hams at 8c for 16-lb averages, and 7¾c for 16-lb averages. Sweet pickled hams 1@1½c above the price of green. Green shoulders, 3⅝c; do rough sides, 5⅛@5¼c; do short ribs, 5⅜@5½c; do short clear, 5⅝@5¾c; dry salted meats quotable at 4c for shoulders; 5⅝@6c for short ribs, and 6⅛c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller January, quoted at 4½c. English meats for delivery in January, 6c for Cumberlands; 6⅛c for short ribs or long clear; 6¼c for short clear; 8⅝@9c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5⅛c for shoulders, 7⅜c for clear ribs, 7⅝c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00. City tallow, 7½@7¾c; grease quotable at 5½@6⅜c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, seller February, at $12.12½; 500 brls do seller March, at 12.25; 500 tcs lard at $7.40; 250 tcs do seller February (last evening), at $7.42½; 2,250 tcs do seller March at $7.65; 400 pcs green shoulders at 3⅝c; 20,000 lbs do at 3⅝c; 20,0000 lbs green rough sides at 5⅛c; 35 boxes Cumberland at 6⅛c; 40,000 lbs short ribs at 6⅛c packed; 100,000 lbs short clear (at Peoria), at 6⅛c; 750 boxes do, part seller February, at 6½c; 1,500 boxes long and short clear at 6⅜c; 400 pcs green hams (15½ lbs), at 8⅛c; 20,000 lbs do (16 lbs), at 8c; 80,000 lbs do (20 lbs), at 6⅝c; 200 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs), at 9⅛c; 250 tcs do at 9c; 100 tcs do (17 lbs), at 8⅞c; 30 brls beef hams at $28.00; 200 brls do at $27.50; 300 brls do at $27.00.

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at this point during the past week:

	Received.	Shipped.
Beef, brls	173	530
Pork, brls	347	1,831
Lard, lbs	731,070	3,138,387
Meats, lbs	1,154,730	10,005,579

The *Commercial Bulletin* gives the following statistics of hog packing:

	To date, 1873.	To date, 1872.	Total last season.
Chicago	1,004,426	959,106	1,229,208
Cincinnati	550,000	628,000	656,841
St. Louis	490,000	340,000	419,032
Louisville	310,000	309,512	309,512
Milwaukee	194,096	226,000	313,118
Indianapolis	153,140	130,000	172,100
Peoria	75,000	85,000	96,225
Total	2,776,662	2,677,6[illegible]7	3,196,036

Flour was quiet and steady, though reported dull and tame in New York. The market was in the same condition as others, the inquiry for shipment being checked by the car enigma. Stocks continue light, and there is little danger of their being immediately augmented by receipts from the country, as transportation is scarce, and many of the mills are frozen up. Bran was strong at $12.00 on track. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (Gold Chop) at $9.75; 50 brls do (Lillian) at $9.75; 200 brls do (Nashville Eagle) at $9.50; 100 brls do at $8.75; 200 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $7.00; 25 brls do (Sterling) at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.65; 190 brls do at $6.62½; 700 brls on private terms; 100 brls rye at $4.90; 100 brls do (Beloit City) at $4.85; 25 brls buckwheat at $7.40. Total, 1,800 brls. Also 10 tons middlings (poor) at $10.00 on track.

Wheat was less active, being decidedly slow during a great part of the session, but was decidedly steadier, and averaged a shade higher than yesterday, though New York was uoted inactive and easier. The only opposing influence from any other point was a cablegram to the effect that Liverpool was steady, and the French markets advancing; the latter probably in consequence of recent large sales for future delivery. Our receipts continue small, and shipments ditto; but, there are numerous shipping orders for wheat which would be filled if cars could be procured, and some are buying in hopes of seeing their way out of the difficulty ere long. This fact tended to make cash wheat firm to-day, and options were firm in sympathy, though with nothing like the demand that has been observed during the previous part of the week. The general tone of the market is strong, and would certainly result in a considerable advance if it were not for the pecuniary scarcity which reigns supreme. Seller February opened at $1.25½, advanced to $1.26, receded to $1.25¼, and closed firm at $1.25¾. Seller the month or cash No. 2 spring sold at $1.24¾@1.25¼, closing at the inside. Seller March sold at $1.28@1.28½, closing at $1.28¼. No. 1 spring was entirely nominal at $1.31 bid and $1.33 asked. No. 3 spring closed dull at $1.11½@1.12; it sold at $1.12 seller February. Rejected closed at 93c for regular. Cash sales were reported of 25,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.25; 21,600 bu do at $1.24⅞; 23,800 bu do at $1.24¾; 2,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.12½; 1,600 bu do at $1.12; 800 bu do at $1.11¾; 2,000 bu do at $1.11½; 400 bu do at $1.11¼; 1,200 bu rejected at $1.00; 5,200 bu do at 98c. Total, 85,200 bu.

Corn was less active, and declined ⅛@¼c under more liberal offerings here, and reported heaviness in New York, while Liverpool was also easier, and the reports of the corn movement for the past week show a further addition of nearly half a million bu to our stocks in store. Seller February opened at 31⅛c, and declined to 30⅝c, closing at 30¾@31c. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 30¾@31c; seller March at 31⅝@31¾; seller April at 32⅝@32⅞c; seller May at 36⅛@36⅜c; and seller June at 37¼@37⅜c, all closing tame at the inside. Rejected alone closed firm, being relatively scarce. Cash sales were reported of 11,600 bu No. 2 at 31c; 52,000 bu do at 30⅞c; 37,800 bu do at 30⅝c; 1,600 bu rejected at 28c; 2,400 bu do at 27⅞c; 800 bu do at 27¾c. Total, 106,200 bu.

Oats were less active, and averaged about ⅛c lower, though quoted stronger in New York, with little offering, and our stocks in store show a very small increase during the week. Strictly fresh receipts sold at 25⅛@25⅝c. Seller the month was nominal at 25½c; seller February at 25⅛@25⅜, seller March at 26⅛@26⅜c, seller April at 28⅛@26½c, and seller May at 29⅞@29⅞c. There are a fair number of orders on the market for shipment, but buyers hold off till they can obtain cars. Cash sales were reported of 8,400 bu No. 2 at 25⅛c; 1,200 bu do at 25⅝c; 600 bu rejected at 22⅛c. Total, 10,200 bu.

Rye was quiet, but ½c higher, there being almost none offering, while the demand was fair. Cash sales were restricted to 400 bu No. 2 at 69c, 1,200 bu do at 68½c, and 400 bu by sample at 71c. Total, 2,000 bu. Rejected was nominal at 65c.

Barley was very quiet, but strong at 1c advance, there being several buyers on the floor, and very few sellers at any price. It is reported that stocks are very short East, there being only about 400,000 bu in New York for the supply of that city, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and none on the way thither. Our stocks here are not large, and increase but slowly. For No. 2, there were buyers at 78c in any house, all through the session. Seller March sold early at 79c, and closed with 80c bid. No. 3 was irregular, at about 63c in ordinary houses, while Rock Island receipts were not wanted at 60c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 (A. D. & Co.) at 87c; 1,200 bu do at 78c; 800 bu No. 3 at 65c; 1,600 bu do at 63c; 400 bu rejected at 52c; 800 bu at 50c, to arrive; 400 bu by sample at 88c; 400 bu do at 80c; 200 bu do at 78c. Total, 7,800 bu.

SAN FRANCISCO IN 1872.

The *Commercial Herald* gives the following footings of the business of San Francisco during the past year:

Wheat product, bu	25,000,000
Wheat and flour exports, ctls	7,000,000
Wheat exports, for 17 years, ctls	43,000,000
Gold and silver yield	$80,000,000
Gold exports, 16 years	$556,000,000
Foreign imports	$40,000,000
Exports by sea	$24,000,000
Receipts, lumber, m	237,000
Wool clip, lbs	25,000,000
Wine product, galls	4,000,000

THE ENGLISH WHEAT SUPPLY.

The London *Times* has the following from Mr. Thomas C. Scott, the great statistician: "It would not be safe to predict the evils that may yet arise from a continuance of the present unpropitious weather, but it is not difficult to estimate the injury that has already been sustained in our wheat crop. Altogether it is probable that not more than one-half the intended wheat area of the United Kingdom has been planted, and so much of it in bad condition that a great deal of seed burst prematurely, and died underground; much that germinated and came up has been devoured by slugs, and what has escaped their ravages is now suffering from wet rot and looking wan and sickly. When added to these circumstances is the fact that the seed sown last autumn was probably inferior to any that was ever before put into the ground, it seems all but impossible that we should obtain, even with the most favorable weather, from the present time to harvest, more than two-thirds of an average wheat crop. This may not cause dear bread to the consumer because the world's surplus, and not our home produce, now regulates supplies and prices, but I question if so bad a prospect as regards his wheat crop was ever before the home grower, since improved or modern farming was practised. This, however, is only half the loss the farmer will sustain, for the legitimate wheat-sowing season being now over, he will have to appropriate the unsown ground to spring crops, either wheat, barley, or oats, and these seldom yield within £4 an acre of the return obtained from autumn-sown wheat. Besides, it will involve a considerable outlay in labor to convert the land from its present pulpy and unworkable condition into a proper seed-bed for those crops. Assuming, then, that half the wheat area of the United Kingdom—say, 2,000,000 acres—has been got in and will stand for a crop, and that it will be deficient in produce to the extent of 10 bushels an acre, equal at present prices to £4 in money, and estimating an equal money deficiency in value on the crops to be substituted for autumn wheat, we have a deficiency of value on our wheat area of £16,000,000 ($80,000,000). This will fall in the first instance, as already mentioned, on the occupiers of land, but, as it will lessen home expenditure, and drain millions of money away for foreign food, it cannot be looked upon as less than a national calamity."

COFFEE.

The following, from the annual statement of the New York *Shipping List*, shows the receipts and consumption of the country for the past twenty-two years:

	Receipts, lbs.	Consumption, lbs.
1872	277,636,258	271,718,738
1871	322,700,479	316,609,765
1870	282,540,737	280,911,672
1869	242,609,252	243,441,117
1868	238,012,679	223,200,937
1867	226,322,811	203,506,671
1866	165,392,993	159,918,881
1865	133,574,397	128,146,356
1864	145,304,957	109,086,703
1863	75,260,417	79,719,641
1862	98,558,680	88,989,911
1861	182,244,627	187,045,786
1860	185,779,839	177,111,928
1859	284,527,306	222,610,300
1858	227,656,186	251,255,099
1857	217,871,839	172,565,934
1856	230,913,150	218,225,490
1855	238,214,539	218,878,287
1854	182,473,853	179,481,083
1853	193,112,300	175,687,790
1852	205,542,855	204,991,595
1851	216,043,870	184,225,700

SHOE BUSINESS OF LYNN, MASS.

The Lynn *Reporter* says: "The whole number of cases of boots and shoes shipped from this city during the past year was 226,360, against 200,801 for the previous year. This shows an increase of 25,559 cases. In order that those who have the curiosity may compare the quarterly sales with those of 1871, we give the following table, compiled from our weekly returns:

	1872.	1871.	Gain.
First quarter	79,403	66,671	12,732
Second quarter	69,910	66,044	3,866
Third quarter	49,664	46,783	2,881
Fourth quarter	27,383	21,303	6,080
Total	226,360	200,801	25,559

"It is almost impossible to compute the number of pairs shipped, in consequence of the variations in the size of the cases; but, reckoning 45 pairs to a case, which we have been told is the average, we get 10,186,200 pairs shipped during the past year, against 9,034,045 for 1871, being an increase of 1,150,145 pairs."

GOAT-SKINS.

The extent of the trade in foreign goat-skins now carried on in the United States may be inferred from the fact that the importation during the year 1872 amounted to 5,353,825 pieces. Of these, 878,100 were from Mexico, 543,965 from the Cape of Good Hope, 2,298,500 from Calcutta, and 475,000 from Buenos Ayres. The manufacturers of goat-skins are only about sixty in number, and are located in Philadelphia, Wilmington, Newark, New York, Brooklyn, Lynn, and Baltimore. The capacity of their factories is sufficient to make about 1,900 a day, and the aggregate amount of the morocco business for 1872 reached about $10,000,000. The season was not a profitable one, owing to the dullness of trade and the high price of the raw stock.

THE RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In these days of railroad and warehouse agitation it seems almost impossible for an observer not to take a hand in the general melee. The Solons on 'Change are just now agitated about it, and their Committee on "*Miscellaneous Matters*," are now agitating their friends on the subject, and their main object seems to be a division of the present State Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. There may be reasons for such division which do not appear from the resolutions so far submitted to the public.

To separate one Board of Commissioners into two, will require twice the number of Commissioners, and even with the reduction of salary proposed, from $3,500 to $2,500, will cause an increase of $7,500 per year in expense, to say nothing of extra expense of attendant supernumeraries. But these extra expenses to the people are as nothing, compared with the probabilities that such division would destroy the usefulness of both, as I claim that, under our present railroad and warehouse system, particularly in Chicago, they are one and the same thing, and should be so considered in looking at the question. It is claimed, and, no doubt, such claim is true, that, with the exception of Murry Nelson & Co. and R. M. & O. S. Hough & Sons, all the elevators in Chicago classified as Class A have contracts with the various railroads running to them, binding such roads to deliver all grain to them for a long term of years. It is known that the existence of such contracts has been made the reason for these railroads' not delivering grain to other elevators with which their tracks connect direct, or over other tracks which they use in common to take freight over from such elevators. It has also become known, in the bankruptcy proceedings against Munn & Scott that certain former officials of the N. W. R. R. were partners in certain elevators; and, I think, in certain law proceedings in which Armour, Dole & Co. were involved, it became known that certain officers of the C., B. & Q. R. R. were partners of A., D. & Co., and that those officers were the contracting parties for the C., B. & Q. R. R. with A., D. & Co., of which firm said officers formed a part, by which they agreed that the C., B. & Q. R. R. should deliver all grain in bulk to A., D. & Co., and, by reason of such contract, the C., B. & Q. R. R. claimed it could not deliver to other elevators for fear of damages to be claimed by A., D. & Co. Does not this show that, in interest, the railroads and elevators or warehouses of "Class A" are one, and should be fought as one? But another reason exists of still more force. The charter of each and every railroad compels them to receive, transport, and deliver freight, for a certain rate of freight according to the classification of their tariff. They must furnish a place to receive at; cars to transport in, and depots or other place to deliver in, from, or at, and no charge for storage or care of such property can be collected from the owner, unless the freight is in their possession longer than 24 hours after notice to the owner has been given of its arrival and the Company's readiness to deliver such property. In order to accommodate their business the Companies build and maintain depots of sizes commensurate with their business, in at, or through which all kinds of freight, except live stock and bulk grain are delivered. The grain is principally carried in bulk, in cars built expressly for such freight. The railroads carry grain in this way for various reasons; one, because it can be so much more readily and speedily loaded; another, because they can, in this way, transport it cheaper than in any other; another, because it is unloaded by the warehousemen free of expense to the railroads, and another because they could not, during most of the year, find men enough to bag and deliver, nor depot ground enough to store-hold or deliver though, the immense receipts of this city, or of many others. Take, for instance, the receipts of the C. B. & Q. R. R., or I. C. R. R., or N. W. R. R., or C. A. & St. Louis, with receipts of from 200 to 550 cars per day each; how much ground or room would be required to hold this if unloaded, and how many men would it require to unload by bagging the receipts for one day? Say 1,500 cars per day, 4 men to a car—say 6,000 men—besides horses, wagons, and teamsters; add to which delay of cars, and the expense so caused over what it now costs the Companies to handle their grain in bulk, would amount to about $50,000 per day, say $1,500,000. Add to this the amount saved in loading in bulk over same in bags, barrels, or other packages to fully as much more. Total saving, $3,000,000 per annum, say for four of our railroads. It seems to me that these elevators are as much a necessity to the railroads, through which to deliver, as are their depots for delivering other freight, and that railroads are in duty bound to deliver such grain free *of expense as to storage for a reasonable time, as they are from their other freight depots other freights*, and I think if a party owning bulk grain delivered by railroad in a warehouse, having paid such railroad their bill of transportation, could demand its delivery by such elevator free of all charges, and such demand would be enforced, and the only question to be solved would be decided by the Court in fixing a reasonable time for the removal of grain so stored. Now, the amount of grain received at elevators this season was about 80,000,000 bushels, and it all paid an average of 3c per bushel storage, or say in round numbers, $2,400,000, an expense to the producer, for storage comes out of the owner here, reimbursed by the farmer, with estimated saving to the Companies by loading in bulk instead of in bags, etc., of $1,500,000 is $3,900,000 saved to the Companies and lost by the owners. But it may be claimed that a large amount of grain remains in store for a long time. *It can't be very true*, for with the capacity of the city the past year, reduced to about 5,000,000, it would have to be taken in and out some sixteen times during the year, to enable it to be handled. Now, do not the foregoing facts prove that all the warehouses of Class A in this city except (doubtful) M. Nelson & Co.'s, and Hough's, are merely depots of the railroads, through which to deliver freight that they otherwise could not deliver, and into which they persist in delivering such property against the wishes of the owners and in violation of the laws, and does it not prove that, in the cases enumerated, at least, they should not be separated from the Railroad Commission? *Does it not weaken any force to be used, or law to be enforced, to divide the force so used, or to divide the law to be enforced?*

In my next I will examine the remaining propositions. Parts of some of them are valuable, but hardly well considered.

DEKALB.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active and easier. No. 2 spring was nominal at $1.24⅝@1.24⅞ seller the month, and sold at $1.25⅝@1.25⅞ seller February, and $1.28 seller March. Corn was in moderate request, and steady at 30⅝c seller the month, and 30⅞@31c seller February. Other grain and provisions were inactive, and nominally unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 25.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate demand and firmer at $1.77@1.83 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—Excepting a light order demand for the better grades, the market is very dull, and amply supplied, especially with the common qualities. Extra choice green hurl is very scarce. We now quote: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BEANS—There was a moderate inquiry on local account for choice grades, but aside from this the demand was light. We again quote: Navies at $2.50@2.65; fair to prime, $2.00@2.40; common to medium, $1.50@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were dull, and but a little better than nominal. We quote: Stucco $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, 2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00; lime (brls) $1.25@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $10.50@15.00; country brick, $10.50@11.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $33.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hillsdale, $25.00, del.; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by dealers.

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

BUTTER—The demand for good to choice quality continues steadily fair, and more than equal to the supply; hence prices are firmer. Other descriptions were more or less neglected, and, being in liberal stock, ruled easy, though nominally values were unchanged. We repeat our quotations, as follows: Good to choice roll, 17@21c; strictly choice dairy packed, 22@25c; medium to good, 17@20c; inferior to common, 7@15c.

BAGGING—Grain bags continue dull, but the market is still quoted firm, as stocks, which are moderate, cannot be replenished to sell at lower prices than are now prevalent. Burlaps and gunnies are meeting with some injury, and rule steady as previously quoted. We repeat our list: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewistown, 34c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 29c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—Are moving to a fair extent and remain firmer. Below are the prices current:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$1.85@2.20
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.75@3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.60@2.75
Raspberries	2.50@2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.80@3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.35@2.50
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.30@1.50

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) qts	5.75@6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) pts	3.00@3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.) pts	3.75@4.00

CHEESE—There was a firm tone to the cheese market—the result of a slightly increased demand and the upward tendency of prices at the East. We now quote: New York factory, 13½@14½c; Ohio factory, 11@13c; Western factory, 11@13c.

COAL—Prices range the same as for a fortnight past. The demand was only moderately active. We quote: Lehigh lump, $13.00; Lehigh prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00@10.50; Cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.50@10.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels and tierces met with fair inquiry, and the former were a trifle firmer. Other varieties were quiet and steady. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.65@1.75; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves, $18.00@20.00; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@25.00 per m; bucket staves, $27.00@31.00; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour headings, 7@8c ⅌ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 ⅌ m. Sales include 250 pork barrels at $1.35; 2 cars do at $1.25; 500 lard tierces (city) at $1.75; 150 tierces at $1.65.

EGGS—There was a fair inquiry for eggs for home consumption, and, owing to light offerings, the market is firm, at 30@33c for fresh. Pickled are quotable firm, at 22@28c. Sales embrace 35 cases and 250 dozen at 32c; 25 cases at 30@32c; 20 brls pickled at 25@26c; 20 cases at 23c; 6 boxes frozen at 18c.

FEATHERS—Were quiet and steady. The supply is moderate, but ample for present requirements. We again quote: Prime live geese at 65@68c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers quotable at 25@55c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—In this department of trade no new features were developed. Business continues to improve, and a firm feeling pervades the market. Following are the quotations: No. 1 whitefish, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—No improvement was noticeable in the demand for goods in this line, and a dull, weak feeling still prevails. Only a few orders were received, and these were generally filled at a concession from the quotations. We make no change in our list: Dates, 9@9½c; figs, 15@16c; figs, box, 17@18c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.45@2.55; blackberries, new, 10½@11c; raspberries, 43@45c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@24c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; do mixed, 5½@6c; Zante currants, 1872, 8½@9c; do 1871, 7@7½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do Western, 5½@6c; Michigan, 6½@7½c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; English walnuts, 15@16c; Naples walnuts, 21@22c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

GAME—Only a moderate local demand exists, and prices are without material alteration. Antelope, buffalo, and venison are plenty, and dull. We quote prairie chickens at $3.00@3.15; quail, $1.10@1.20; venison, saddles, 10@14c; do, carcass, 4@7c; buffalo, 5@6c; antelope, 14c. Sales include: 100 doz prairie chickens at $3.10; 60 doz do at $3.00; 15 doz quail at $1.20; 30 doz do at $1.15; 12 doz rabbits at 65c; 8 carcasses venison at 4@5c; 5 do hams at 12½c; 5 do saddles at 10c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples continue to meet with a fair local demand, sales being restricted to small lots from store. Car-lots are quotable at $3.00@3.50. Other fruits were quiet and steady. We continue to quote: Apples at $2.50@4.00 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; California pears at $4.00@4.50; lemons at $6.00@7.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; do per box, $6.00; Louisiana do, $12.00 per brl; Malaga grapes, $7.00@8.00 per keg. Sales include 1 car apples at $3.09, on track; 100 brls do at $3.50@4.00; 250 brls do at $2.75@3.25, in lots from store; 10 brls choice cranberries at $10.50@11.75 per brl.

GROCERIES—Trade was again reported slack, and values underwent no quotable alterations. Coffees, sugars, rice, syrups, and most other goods enumerated in the subjoined list were firmly held. We repeat our quotations of yesterday:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30@31c; O. G. Java, 26@27c; Java, No. 2, 24½@25c; fancy Rio, 23¾@24½c; choice do, 23½@23¾c; prime Rio, 23@23½c; good do, 22@22½c; common do, 20½@21c; Singapore, 23@23½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24½c; do, prime, 23¼@23½c; Maricaibo, 23@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, full weight, 15½@16½c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@14¾c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 13½@13¾c; A, standard, 12½@12¾c; do No. 2, 12½@12¾c; B, 12@12½c; extra C, 11¾@12c; C, No. 2, 11½@11¾c; yellow C, 11½@11¾c; choice brown, 11@11½c; prime do, 10½@11c; fair do, 10½@10¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@11c; fair do, 9@10½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11@11¼c; do prime, 10½@11c; do fair, 9½@10½c; do common, 9@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 60@65c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6½c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4¼@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—Prices of this staple were somewhat unsettled. The snow-storm has interfered with receipts, and, under a temporary scarcity, loose descriptions were nominally higher, though prices were so irregular that quotations are of little value.

HIDES—Continue in good demand, and remain steady at the prices current during the preceding days of the week. We quote: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 9½@10c; green frozen, 9@9½c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Excepting a few small orders from brewers, there was nothing doing. Prices are ruling strong at the quotations, as follows: Western at 42@50c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; Eastern, 42@52c; English, 45@50c; Belgian, 45@50c.

HONEY—Was in light request. The offerings were moderate. We quote: Choice white comb at 25@30c; medium grades at 18@22c; inferior and strained honey at 12½@16c. Sales include 120 lbs fair at 18c.

IRON AND STEEL—The storm has interfered with trade for a few days past, but there is a marked improvement in the demand, and prices are steady at the following rates:

Flat iron	4 8-10@5	rates
Heavy bands	5 6-10@5 8-10	rates
Light bands	6 @6 2-10	rates
Hoops	5 5-10@6 5-10	rates
Rounds and square	5 @5 8-10	rates
Shafting iron	5 6-10@5 8-10	rates
Ovals	5 6-10@5 8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5 6-10@5 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@7	rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	6¾ @7¼	rates
Plate iron	7 @7¼	rates
Russia iron	20c	⅌ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9 @10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11½ @12c	⅌ lb
English cast plow steel	12 @12½c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	17 @18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20	rates
English tool steel	21 @22	rates
English spring steel	11½ @12½c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—The demand from local manufacturers, as well as from the interior trade, continues good, and the market remains firm at the changed prices recently noted. Below are the quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$39@41
Country harness	36@38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@1.10
Kip, veals	80@1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@27
Country upper, No. 1	25@27
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@23
Calf, city	1.20@1.40
Calf, country	1.10@1.25
Rough upper, light	33@35
Rough upper, heavy	32@35
Rough upper, damaged	27@30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@35
"B. A." sole	30@32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@80
Harness	40@45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@2.15
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@1.50

LUMBER—Trade continues quiet, although a better feeling prevails, and an increased demand is generally anticipated as soon as the weather permits. Prices are without change. We quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@4.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.50@4.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@50.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@75
Wagon poles (each)	55@60
Hickory	60.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 46c; braziers, over 12 lbs 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—There was no change. The demand continues light, and quotations are as follows: 10d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d do, $6.25; 3d do, $7.00; 3d do, fine, $8.25; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $7.75.

NAVAL STORES.—There was nothing doing under this head. We nominally quote:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$18 @19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	16 @17
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	20 @23
Marine, ⅌ lb	20 @23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17 @19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00 @6.25
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	6.00 @7.00

OILS—Carbon was steadier. Lard, linseed, and turpentine were firm. Whale and other descriptions ruled steady. We quote: Carbon, 22½@23c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 88c; do boiled, 93c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 75c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 25c; naphtha, common, 20c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Under this head nothing new was noted. The demand was of the most limited character, and quotations are, at best, nominal:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.50
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	14.50@15.00
Pittsburg orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet Vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

POULTRY—Was in good demand and firm. The scarcity of chickens continues, and all offerings find ready sale on arrival. Turkeys were in better supply and demand, and quotable at 10@13c; geese at $3.00@10.00; ducks, $3.50@4.25. Sales include 600 lbs choice turkeys at 13c; 3,800 lbs good at 12½c; 1,100 lbs at 12c; 690 lbs at 10@11c; 400 lbs poor at 6c; 25 doz chickens at $4.25@4.50; 55 doz at $4.00; 15 doz at $3.50@3.50; 4 doz geese at $8.50@9.00; 20 doz do at $6.00@8.00; 3 coops at $10.00; 8 doz ducks at $4.00@4.25; 2 doz do at $3.50; 3 coops at $3.50.

POTATOES—Met with a fair local demand. Prices are without essential change. Car lots are quotable at 70c on track. Sales include 1 car peachblows at 70c on track; 50 bu Michigan at 90c; 380 bu choice peachblows at 80@85c; 120 bu at 75c; 100 bu at 65@70c, all in small lots from store.

SALT—The demand is light, but improving, and the market rules firm at the quotations: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	1x10 by 6x10	3.25
DOORS—TWO PANEL.		
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¾ by 3x9¾	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	54c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	90c

A discount of 15@25 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—Timothy was in good demand and firmer; quotable at $3.30@3.50 for good to prime, and $3.60@3.70 for choice. Clover was in light request and steady. Good Hungarian sold at $1.00. Other seeds were quiet and nominally unchanged. We report sales of 10 bags timothy (fancy) at $3.70; 76 bags choice at $3.60; 25 and 450 bu prime at $3.50; 158 sacks good at $3.40; 10 bags at $3.30; 28 bags good clover at $5.82½; 13 bags Hungarian at $1.00.

TEAS—Remain firm, under a good demand, at the annexed quotations: Hyson, common, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.30; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was firm and unchanged. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Remains dull at the following prices: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.50, delivered.

WOOL—The demand is still confined to light orders from manufacturers. The receipts have been very light for a day or two, probably having been delayed by the storm. Prices are essentially the same, as follows:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@65c
Tub, washed, fair to do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	56@58c
Fleece washed, X, light	55@56c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@50c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@50c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@56c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@50c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	33@38c
Super, pulled	48@50c
Extra, pulled	48@50c

MEDICAL CARDS.

COBURN Medical Institute,

No. 185 West Madison-st., corner of Halsted, for the cure of chronic diseases, and all diseases of a delicate nature. Dr. J. C. Coburn is a regular graduate of Medicine, and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world, which are to be seen in his office by all who wish to read them, and is considered by all to be the most skillful physician in Chicago in the treatment of special diseases. Send for his book on male and female diseases. Enclose stamp. Office hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m. All consultations confidential.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean, 360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

HORTICULTURE.

Iowa State Horticultural Society.

Resume of the Proceedings---Character of the Attendance.

The President's Address---The Secretary's Report---Results Reached.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Jan. 23, 1873.

The seventh annual meeting of the Iowa State Horticultural Society closed its third and last day's session in this city this evening.

The meeting has been a disappointment in not having drawn a large attendance from Illinois. Had the Iowa Society's meeting not been fixed by statute, it would probably have been held at a time to accommodate the friends of horticulture in Northern Illinois. Some arrangements should certainly be made that would permit of an interchange of experience between the two States.

Other than the disappointment mentioned, the meeting has been

A GRATIFYING SUCCESS.

Much of this success has been due to the hospitable arrangements of the Scott County Agricultural Society, on whose invitation the State Society came to Davenport. This hospitality has not only provided for every want of the meeting, but all the delegates and visitors have found everything anticipated for them in those Davenport homes.

Though the meeting has not been numerously attended, every district of the State has evidently sent hither its best men, and the Society has had the benefit of discussions State-wide in their reach and conclusions.

HORTICULTURE AS A SCIENCE

is comparatively of recent origin in Iowa. It has received but little attention from legislation. Until 1870 it was not "recognized" by the State. Then, an appropriation of $800 was granted, with the same liberality for the following year. In 1872, an act passed fixing the annual appropriation at $1,000, and providing for the printing of this Society's reports at the State's expense. The Society still bears the relation of *protege* to the State Agricultural Corporation. It holds its State Fairs under the latter's protecting roof, and is cared for in a parental manner. At the present meeting it has been sorely tempted by its hospitable host, the Scott County Society, to say it would hold its fair for 1873 in Davenport. But a majority shrank from the pretentious step. A cold chill crept over the flesh of members at thought of the exposure.

I doubt if this Society does not possess mature strength. Nay, it is not just so belittle it with the "benefit of a doubt." The evidence is clear and convincing that Horticulture has come of age in Iowa. I see at this meeting members of the Society, those who

GIVE CHARACTER TO OUR PROUD STATE.

To what other agencies are we so much indebted for our Agricultural College so to the active influence, the unceasing efforts, of Sud Foster,—a man who has also contributed as much to the growth of ideas in this Western country as any of her sons? D. W. Adams, the Secretary of the Society the last five years, has no superior in the West as a cultivated farmer or horticulturist. He takes much of his culture by inheritance, being a scion from the celebrated Massachusetts stock of this name. Mr. Adams is the Master of the National Grange, and holds the same relation to the Iowa Grange. Mr. Leonard, of Burlington, was complimented last evening with a sixth re-election to the office of Treasurer. He and Mr. Calkins are from Burlington, and are both known as men of valuable experience and large pursuits. Mr. Brackett, the new President, and Mr. Budd, the new Secretary, make Horticulture a science. The ease of the latter upon Structural Botany is coupled with Professor Parry's on the Relation of Botany to Horticulture, and the two papers pronounced the gems of the session. Mr. Wood, of Cedar County, ranks with the most influential of the Friends in Iowa. Mr. Brewster, the new Vice President, is President of the Scott County Society,—a man of elegant leisure, which he spends in horticultural pursuits. Mr. Holt comes, through the snow-drifts and winter tornados, from the Minnesota line, to plead the cause of wind-breaks and forest-planting. Mrs. Ives is the accomplished Lady-Director,—her report on Small Fruits showing her to be "master of the situation." Mr. Kauffman is the editor of the able Horticultural Department of the *Iowa Homestead*. Messrs. Strohm, of Iowa City; Watrous, of Des Moines; Weaver, of Muscatine, James Smith Professors Parry and White, Major Andrews, Dr. Hoffmaster, Messrs. Kimball, Willetts, Raymond, Temple, and Abernethy, are names well known in the State.

Listening to the debates of this meeting, I was led to indorse the saying of A. Bronson Alcott, in giving the palm to Western culture, that, while the East deals with books, the West deals with things. These delegates blew off no windy harangues, spun no tedious theories. Their talk was of things,—of the leaf, the trunk, the tap-root, soil, fertilizers, fruits, and flowers. They spoke good Anglo-Saxon,—the language of a vastness and pith. They evidently believe in their pursuits.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

As President Foster said, in his address, they are men "engaged in a good cause, and in planting of fruits and flowers, trees and hedges, to make comfortable and happy homes for those now living in our beautiful State, and for the coming millions hereafter to inhabit it;" and, as the President went on to dilate upon the healthful exercise of the horticulturist, and the beauty, fragrance, and delicious tastes which refresh his work, it was pardonable for him to demand that the science of which he is so enthusiastic a devotee and friend, "be taught in our common schools." He found in the garden the solution of woman's problem, and it was a portion of my despatch on Wednesday that Mrs. Ives referred, in her report, to the Dubuque woman who made $2,250 from a vineyard of 3½ acres. To the young lady waiting and eager to marry money, Mr. Foster's counsel is, "Better marry a rosebush and a basket of strawberries." Our markets are not half supplied with fruits, scarcely at all with out-flowers, and no *man* has a patent upon the art of producing. Mr. Foster finds ample compensation for the loss of winter fruit the last year, caused by the wet spring and following heat and drouth, ripening the winter apples into full fruit. The very hot weather which opened the fruit prematurely, also unseasoned the wood against this severe winter, and caused the tree to set an abundance of buds for next year's crop. Nature has taught us a lesson. We must stop all cultivation of nursery and orchard in July or August, that the trees may cease growing and prepare for winter. Better mow the weeds than plow or hoe them. But in the spring let the cultivation be frequent and thorough. To avoid the superabundance of water in wet weather, and the same of air in a dry season (most of our prairie-soil, though rich, being light and porous), Mr. Foster recommends trench-plowing, raising the subsoil to the top, and ridging up to the tree to make it heavy and compact on the roots; and the secret of transplanting lies in a finely pulverized soil, rightly mixed with water and air, and closely packed upon every part of the roots. The apple is the king of fruit. It owns the whole year; it can travel to the uttermost parts of the earth; it comes to us from the tree or basket fresh every day in the year. Improved methods of drying will make it of universal consumption, equally with sugar, tea, and coffee. The Alden process of drying is thus far the best. The speaker cautioned the Society against the hasty production of seedlings, and recommended a "Vigilance Committee" to take charge of the humbugs.

The pear has too good a market not to receive more attention than now.

And flora-culture is but little regarded, though what art can make home so attractive? "Let the elder brothers plow and spade, and set apart a liberal plat for the sisters; and housepieces should be seen at the window all winter."

The State Society is obligated upon the Society to expend $200 of the $1,000 appropriated to encourage timber-planting. The State Agricultural Society also offers $1,000 for the best ten acres of cultivated timber of ten years' growth. Iowa needs timber as well for ornament, for wind-breaks, for shelter, shade, and for commerce. "Why longer import into our fertile State such immense quantities of timber and lumber at from 24 to 75 cents per cubic foot, when our own soil will produce it at half that price?" The silver maple will produce a cord of wood in 15 years, planted 820 to the acre,—making $400 at $5 per cord. A corn crop of 15 bushels to the acre, at $1, would amount for the same time to $225. The crop of cord-wood requires but three years of cultivation. And the valuable woods, like the European larch, white ash, black cherry, and white pine, would be still far more profitable.

Mr. Foster complained that nothing experimentally had been done at the College Farm in the line of timber or wind-breaks, and recommended the appointment of a Committee to confer with the Professors and Trustees, and with the Legislature, until something is accomplished.

The new postal privilege of sending 4-pound packages at 2 cents per ¼ of a pound, will be appreciated in the sending of seeds, bulbs, and plants.

Mr. Foster animadverted severely upon the extortionate tariff of the railroads, and advised the suspension of all party feeling until these frei hts were regulated by statute. He was compelled to pay $84 per car for 22 miles, from Muscatine to Brooklyn, which was 76 cents per barrel for apples, and about $2.15 for cider. "These Railroad Companies are not easily frightened. Words are of little use: let us act."

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Secretary, in his report, pressed the importance of timber-planting. Among the forest-trees, first in importance he mentioned white pine for pails and finish; hemlock for studs and timber; white birch for spools and bobbins; beech for planes and chairs; ash for scythesnaths, fork and rake-handles; spruce for firkins; chestnut for railroad ties, and finish; basswood for bending; aspen for trays; and the gnarled apple-tree for awl and chisel handles, and bit braces.

The desirable qualities in a tree for artificial cultivation are: rapidity of growth, early maturity, ease of propagation, value of product, freedom from disease and insects, beauty, and ability to grow in poor soils. Cottonwood, Lombardy poplar, Balm of Gilead, white pine, black walnut, Norway spruce, and Scotch pine were ranked as here named. Most societies recommend the white oak, but nobody plants it and nobody wants it.

The Secretary reflected upon the "Babel of counsel" in horticultural matters, and thought it was time there were less contradictions,—time that we reached more of logical conclusions. The report embraced remarks upon the codling-moth, the last exhibition, the Russian apple, and a bitter complaint upon the printing of the Society's reports. The MS. left his hands in April, and the printing was not done until November. It was "disgraceful" that the report of 1871 should not appear until the close of 1872.

OTHER REPORTS.

The reports of Messrs. Calkins and Spear on Apples, of Mrs. Emily Ives on Small Fruit, of Professor Beesy on Entomology, of Temple on Hardy Plants, and of Messrs. Budd and Parry on the Relations of Botany to Horticulture, have been the subject of despatches to THE TRIBUNE.

THE APPLE LIST.

In the revision of the apple list, Treasurer Leonard was in favor of its entire suspension. There was too great a difference in soil, climate, treatment, and experience to make up a list worth so wide an acceptance. Secretary Adams said, if we have no list, we admit that our experience is good for nothing. The newly-elected Secretary Budd thought that many of the leading varities in last year's list were worthless. More care must be taken. In the revision, the Late Strawberry and Small Romanite were stricken from among the leading varities, and the Dominie and English Golden Russett substituted.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORTS.

Professor Parry's project (fathered by the National Agricultural Society) for memoralizing Congress for extended crop and weather reports, and for an international system, was looked upon with no favor, and unanimously voted down.

The exhibition of Professor Parry's specimens of

ROCKY MOUNTAIN FLORA,

collected by himself, was a great pleasure to the Society. The varieties numbered 60 or more, and some were exceedingly beautiful. Professor Parry deserves the thanks of all lovers of the beautiful for this new and rich addition of hardy varieties to our collection of native American flowers.

WHAT RESULTS

have been reached by the meetings other than mentioned? The blight is not explained, but the south-planting of evergreens has proved remedial, if not preventive, in the case of both apples and pears. The scab is the product of too much moisture, and careful drainage must be resorted to. The old list of varieties, with the exceptions heretofore named, cannot be improved upon. Farmers must be more particular in not packing second and third-class fruit with their No. 1. Apples bring a higher price than corn, and are raised at less than one-half the cost. The profit of pear-culture more than compensates for its losses by blight, etc. A place for woman in Horticulture. Iowa must have more timber. Cheaper transportation demanded. Acquaintance and good-fellowship cultivated among the horticulturists of the State.

The following are the

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1873:

Geology—Professor C. A. White, State Geologist.
Entomology—Dr. Hoffmaster.
Botany—Dr. C. C. Parry.
Experimental Horticulture—D. W. Adams.
Nomenclature—James. Smith.
Forestry—C. E. Whiting.
Evergreens—A. Giddings.
Hedges—Dr. G. E. Kimball and R. S. Willett.
Floriculture—J. R. Rathers and J. T. Temple.
Apples—J. T. Mott, E. H. Calkins, and D. W. Kauffman.
Pears—Sud Foster, H. C. Raymond, and W. J. Abernethy.
Small Fruits—W. C. Thompson and Mrs. E. F. Ives.

G. W. V.

WANTED, A COUNTY HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is a fact, now pretty generally acknowledged, that Cook County must very soon build a new public hospital. It is well known to those practically conversant with hospital matters, that this ought to have been done years ago. In truth it probably would have been done before this, but for the terrible calamity which laid so large a part of our city in ruins, and entailed upon the county such an immense loss in public buildings. When the County Commissioners called for proposals for a hospital lot, they gave expression to *their* judgment concerning the necessity for a better hospital. The great fire has not lessened, but has rather increased the necessity for immediate action. If, therefore, the necessity existed *before* the fire, it exists in greater degree *since* the fire.

The one great and all-potent argument in favor of delay is "poverty—the county is too poor to build a hospital now." This is a ghost which has served many a good and many a bad purpose; this time its purpose seems to me a bad one;—but I believe the phantom may be "laid" without much trouble. In the first place, I wish to propose to Messrs. Commissioners this question, namely, when will the county be richer? Certainly not while the Court House and Jail are in process of erection, and not for some time thereafter. Meantime, must the sick poor patiently wait for the county to get rich? If so, it means a delay of years; it means the shirking of a plain and imperative duty; it means that kind of miserly economy, which is penny wise and pound foolish; and, worse than all, it means the sacrifice of lives that ought to be saved.

In the second place, while the Commissioners are weeping and wailing over their poverty-stricken constituency, real estate owners are grinning from ear to ear over the fact that land is constantly advancing. Vacant lots, large enough for hospital purposes, and sufficiently near the centre of the city to be accessible from all parts thereof, are not to be found in very great numbers. Moreover, a hospital in the suburbs, north, south, or west, would be practically useless for precisely that class of cases for which a public general hospital is most needed. viz., accidents or sudden injuries, and acute diseases, either of which would terminate in death or recovery before reaching the hospital, if the latter were pushed out into the open country in any direction. A large lot, easily accessible from all parts of the city, is what is needed; and while the county is waiting until it recovers from its attack of "poverty," such lots of land are gliding from its grasp. In the third place, the popular impression that a hospital building must necessarily be a terribly costly affair, is a very wrong impression, and ought to be gotten rid of. A hospital may be built in an extravagant manner, but it should not be.

Hospital architecture has been completely revolutionized since the Arnold street man-trap was built. It is no longer the custom to stack up immense piles of brick and stone and mortar, with ward above ward, until three or four stories are reached. It is not necessary that the architect should worry himself and bother the stone-cutter with costly but useless ornaments. What is wanted is, first, a large, roomy lot, with plenty of space for increasing the number of wards as the future years shall demand it, and at least a little chance for a cheerful outlook for patients; and secondly, a plain, but tasteful and substantial center building for the necessary offices and the Warden's residence, and in the rear of and flanking this, a series of plain one-story, or at most two-story "cottage" wards, each one of which shall be a building by itself. Thus, the hospital accommodations may be increased from time to time, by simply adding to the number of wards,—and these may be multiplied indefinitely. On this basis, a hospital may be built without involving the terrific expense which is so dreaded by the Commissioners, and when built, it will be far better for patients than the most costly palace constructed upon the old, but now effete, ideas of hospital architecture.

CIVILIZATION.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25, 1873.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects of the Board of Trade met again Saturday afternoon to consider the question of changing the law relative to the inspection of grain, etc.

The Chair, Mr. Brainard, stated the Iowa wheat was being carried by the Central and the Northwestern to Milwaukee as cheaply as they carried it to Chicago. The reason was, that Milwaukee graded wheat according to quality, and not weight, and hence it was graded higher. The Northwestern was carrying Iowa wheat through Chicago to Milwaukee.

Mr. Bacon stated that much of the wheat which reached Milwaukee came from Minnesota, and was of superior quality to that received at Chicago. The Inspectors at Milwaukee graded up the wheat which they received from points tributary to Chicago, and made it rather higher than that received from points properly tributary to Chicago. It was a scheme to get business from this city.

Mr. Randolph said Milwaukee had for years been in the habit of inspecting favorably grain drawn from competing points, always inspecting it higher than Chicago. He did not think this place should try to meet such a competition, but keep its own standard of inspections just what it was. Nor would the city lose by it in the long run.

Mr. Warren stated that the Milwaukee grade was well kept up, and that the Inspector was not governed by locality but by the intrinsic value of the wheat. Here they were, to a great extent, governed by weight, the result being that wheat which was as good as No. 1 was inspected No. 2.

Mr. Randolph said that under the law, weight did not absolutely govern the grade.

Mr. Wight offered a proposition changing the grades of grain in some respects. It was proposed to strike out any limition of weight for No. 3 winter wheat, which Mr. Randolph opposed, while others insisted that it would be better to leave it out. Corn is graded as white, yellow, and high mixed, consisting of three-quarters yellow. The weight standard is left out in grading spring wheat.

Mr. Culver objected to going into too much detail at present. What he most feared was political appointments of officers. The Board was too small for the work to be done. There should be a Commission for Inspection alone authorized to appoint the Inspectors and fix the grades, all expenses to be paid by the grain. It was wrong for the grades to be fixed by law, thereby being unchangeable. It was impossible to fix grades by law which would meet a series of crops. New crops should sometimes be kept separate from the old—a matter which the present law did not cover. The Commission should also serve as a Board of Appeals in case of a dispute as to an inspection. The Inspector was now supreme. There was no way for settling claims for damages. He had nothing to say against Mr. Tompkins, but, like other men, he had made errors and blunders. His chief fear was that the whole business would become political, to partly cure which the Commissioners should be given by statute full and great confidence in Governor Beveridge, but they might not always be as fortunate in an Executive.

Mr. Brainard did not think it quite time to go into details of grading. They had better discuss main questions first.

Mr. Wright agreed with Mr. Culver that, as three-fourths of the grain received here belonged to Chicago merchants, they should be entitled to classify it, so as to make as much as possible out of it. Now they could not, for the inspectors had an inflexible rule. The trade was going to Milwaukee or Toledo, or through to the East, since people could not stand Chicago Inspection. One of his customers had constantly sent through to New York. The farmers were injuring Chicago commerce, under a mistaken idea that they were protecting themselves. They should be taught that their interests were identical with those of Chicago. He held all compulsory inspection wrong. The owners of the grain should be the only ones to classify it. Chicago merchants could not compete with others under this compulsory system. It cost the State $600,000 a year if it cost only a cent a bushel. Could the State afford such an expenditure to support a Board? It would be better to pension all the politicians. He believed a Committee could influence the Legislature to allow merchants to manage their own affairs. The Committee should report resolutions to be acted on by the full Board. He submitted the following:

Resolved, That all State laws establishing Boards of Inspectors, and maintaining compulsory inspection under the State are inimical to the interests of commerce, and should be repealed.

Resolved, That our Legislature is hereby requested to imitate the wise example set by the State of New Jersey, in relieving commerce of the incumbrance of any and all compulsory inspection laws.

Resolved, That Chicago merchants, wish unrestricted commercial rights, are prepared to maintain the supremacy of Chicago against the competition of all rivals.

Resolved, That the President be, and is hereby instructed to appoint a Committee of three which shall be charged with representing these views to our State Legislature now in session.

If they were passed, the supremacy of Chicago could be maintained, and they would hear of no more wheat going from here to Milwaukee. There had been no complaints of inspection, since there was no appeal. The Inspectors were under no control, and inspected according to their own views.

Mr. Randolph said the case was not parallel between here and New York. There the grain came in in small parcels. It must be inspected, and there must be an assurance the inspection would be observed. The absence of inspection had drawn the Board to ask the Legislature to do something. There must be some control over that which went into warehouses, and that was all which the State attempted to control. No private body could do that, and, if not done, the grain trade was insecure.

Mr. Wright was not against an inspection, but against a compulsory inspection made under the State. He wanted a voluntary and elastic one. The inspection was good before the State took hold of it. He favored a law, however, to preserve the integrity of the grain after it went into the warehouses.

Mr. Randolph stated he had not fully understood Mr. Wright.

Mr. Richards said if the State gave any authority in the matter, it must be full and complete. Chicago merchants should not be empowered to inspect grain they did not own, to the advantage of what they did. They could not ask the State to allow a few persons in Chicago to fix grades for the State.

The question of grades was again taken up, and that of oats and corn was discussed for some time. The grade of yellow corn was believed by some to be useless, if there was such a one as "high mixed."

Mr. Wolcott thought Chicago could not compete with Milwaukee under the present system of inspecting wheat. The Milwaukee wheat was better than that received at Chicago. They mixed fine Minnesota wheat with other grades, and made a fair average grade.

It was stated that most of the Minnesota wheat was graded on the Mississippi River, and was graded here or at Milwaukee just as it was there.

Mr. Wright said they wanted to control their own inspection, and that was the chief point. They simply wanted the privilege of managing their own business. The Board of Trade should protect the rights of the General Assembly. He wanted no delays, but a Committee sent at once to Springfield. If they could not get their rights they would not do anything.

Mr. Bacon said they had had their rights up to two years ago, and the result was not satisfactory. It was not the inspection that was at fault.

Mr. Wright insisted that it was, and the inspection was drawing trade away.

Gen. Grosvenor wanted the commission divided, since the railroad question was as much as one Board could handle. The Grain Commission must be here, and should be appealed to from the judgment of the Inspector. The great railroad question was, whether they were responsible for the property entrusted to them. If a farmer delivered 10,000 bushels of corn to a road, that exact amount should be delivered here. If that principle of responsibility was established, many warehouse abuses would be remedied. The Commissioners must disabuse themselves of the idea they had to meet once a month and do nothing. They were expected by the people to settle all these points, and that speedily.

Mr. Randolph said the Committee had heard nothing to the point. Mr. Wright wanted no State inspection at all. He favored it once, but two years ago it was useless to ask the Legislature to allow the Board of Trade to do the inspection, owing to the prejudice in the country against the Board. He had then opposed the blending of railroads and warehouses, but was not listened to. The opinions of country members were now somewhat modified, and he believed they would consent to divide the Board and allow the warehouse companies to fix grades. They should ask the Legislature to do that or to adopt Mr. Wright's proposition.

Mr. Wolcott thought the present system of inspection was against Chicago.

Mr. Wright would take all he could get, even if he could not get all his rights. Still he would like to have his proposition pass as it was. He moved the Committee recommend that the Directors send a Committee to Springfield. The State should give up any inspection, but still regulate the warehouses and see that they acted as transfer agents. He believed the present warehouse management was all right.

The Chair said the warehouses were willing to do what was right, and to have their books examined, etc.

Mr. Wright's resolutions were adopted.

The meeting adjourned.

FIRES.

Several Serious Conflagrations---Two Lives Lost at the Burning of the Lake County, Indiana, Infirmary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CROWN POINT, Ind., Jan. 25.—The Lake County Infirmary and outbuildings on the County Farm, three miles east of this place, were totally destroyed by fire yesterday. In the building in which the fire originated were two women, named Cobb and Thomas, both insane and locked in cells. The keeper, who was at his residence, when the fire was discovered, made for the building. He found, on reaching it, that he had left his keys at the house, and, not having time to return for them, tried to release the women by breaking in the doors, but was forced back by the heat and smoke, and the poor women were left to be devoured by the flames. After the fire, their remains were found, but could not be recognized.

BUFFALO, Jan. 25.—The Jersey Street Methodist Episcopal Church was entirely burned this morning. Loss, $10,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

WATERBURY, Vt., Jan. 25.—The chair factory owned by the State and worked by inmates of the Reform School, was burned last evening. The loss has not been ascertained.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The model flouring mill on South Water street, owned by Andrew Jackson Hall, and leased by Wilson & Pond, took fire this afternoon, and was in part destroyed. The owner of the building has an insurance of $10,000, which will about cover his loss. The occupants have an insurance of $11,000, and their loss will be about $12,000 above their insurance.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—A fire in the jute mill at Methuen, this morning, destroyed the upper portion of the building and one set of the machinery. Loss, $5,000.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 25.—A fire in Osage, Iowa, caused by a defective flue, this afternoon, burned the house and contents belonging to F. Buckmaster. Loss, $2,000; no insurance.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Thomas T. Mastin's distillery, on Twelfth street and Washington avenue, was burned to-night. Loss heavy.

THE WEATHER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The storm, on Thursday night, caused considerable delay in many of the Southern and Northwestern mails. To-day is clear and pleasant.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 25.—Heavy ice in both rivers; weather clear and cold.

TORONTO, Jan. 25.—The snow storm ceased last night. The storm extended throughout the Province. Trains are again running regularly.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 25.—The weather to-day is clear and pleasant. Trains are nearly on time this afternoon.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 25.—Terrible storms have prevailed in the Wasatch Mining District. Little Cottonwood is completely blockaded with snow. There is no communication to-day except by telegraph.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MECHANICSBURG, O., Jan. 25.—A passenger train last night was off the track on account of a broken frog, a few miles east of this place. The baggage-car was turned clear over, and considerably damaged. One passenger car was thrown from the track, and one lady passenger very severely bruised about the head and shoulders. Some half a dozen other passengers were cut and bruised, but no one was killed. Trains are running as usual. The wreck has been cleared away.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Jan. 25.—A remarkable accident occurred last night near St. Mary. Three pilot engines on the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad, engaged in breaking drifts, ran into a hand-car containing a gang of shovelmen, killing W. B. Ewen, the section boss, breaking the leg of a man named Bass, and injuring all more or less. The car was demolished and thrown from the track, and no one on the pilot train was aware of the accident until reaching here. The huge drift in which the car was concealed, the flying snow, and the shock attendant on striking the drift account for the unconsciousness of the engine-men.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 25.—A series of accidents, caused by a broken rail, occurred on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, near Willow Springs, last night. A portion of the accommodation train due here at 6 o'clock in the evening was thrown off the track, but jumped on again without serious results. Ten cars belonging to coal train No. 20, which followed the accommodation at a fearful rate of speed, were ditched. Two engines and a caboose were sent to the assistance of No. 20, and were also ditched. Much damage resulted to the cars, but none of the men of either train were injured. The broken rail was discovered after the third train went off.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Jan. 25.—To-day a freight train on the Northwestern Road, going South, run into one on the St. Paul going west, at Watertown Junction, throwing three cars of the St. Paul train off, and smashing them badly. The Northwestern engine is not hurt also. The property in the cars was not much damaged.

A Mystery.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 25.—Quite a sensation was caused here to-day by some man from Windsor reporting that a wealthy German farmer, named Fred. Gladdy, and his family, had been missing several days, leaving a large number of unfed and nearly starved stock, until the neighbors found out the absence of their owners and took care of them. As the man was supposed to have considerable money, fears of foul play were entertained, though a man named Nichols said he had taken the family to Sim Prairie. The matter was placed in the hands of the Sheriff here, and he found Gladdy and family at Sim Prairie. The man and his wife were both apparently half crazy, and refused to give any satisfactory account of their conduct, claiming that they had sold their place and stock.

The Wharton Poisoning Case.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—The examination of Dr. J. J. Reese, of Philadelphia, as a medical chemical expert, commenced the entire session of the Court in the Wharton trial to-day. His testimony was a repetition of that in the former trial, with the addition of some recent improvements in the analysis of tartar emetic. Dr. Reese gave it as his opinion upon a hypothetical question, and stated that the attacks of VanNess were attributable to natural causes. On his cross-examination, the witness stated that the symptoms attending the illness of VanNess were not inconsistent with poison by tartar emetic.

Frozen to Death.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 25.—A farmer named J. Ames, living near Rockford, Iowa, froze to death during the severe storm of Wednesday, in going from a neighbor's.

Another farmer, J. P. Dean, lost forty head of valuable cattle by freezing to death.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Jan. 25.—A man named Alexander Ames, of Rockford, Iowa, was frozen to death, about 4 miles from that place, last Wednesday. On the same day, J. P. Dean lost 94 head of cattle by freezing.

Murderers Convicted.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—The case of Anton Holma, who has been on trial for several days past, for murdering his wife on the night of the 25th of July last, closed this afternoon, and the jury, after twenty minutes' absence, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. Insanity was the principal defence.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—The jury in the case of Police Sergeant Rodgers, charged with the murder of John Tweedle, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree.

The National Centenary.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—At a conference of the Executive Committee of the Centennial Commission with members of the Legislature and City Councils, to-day, it was agreed to ask the State to appropriate $1,000,000, and the city $500,000, to aid in the Centennial cause. Speeches were made indicating that the appropriation will be made; that the State and city contemplate the same without request.

Buried Alive.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., Jan. 25.—A man named Sprague was buried in a well fifty feet deep, yesterday, while putting in new curbing, on Wm. Burroughs' farm, near here. He is said to have recently come from Dalavan.

Small-Pox.

OTTAWA, Jan. 25.—It is officially announced that the act relating to quarantine is now in force, owing to the importation of small-pox into unquarantined ports.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The number of cases of small-pox during the week were 154; deaths 35; decrease, more than 50 per cent. The number of cases now in the city is estimated at 322.

Hogs Slaughtered---A False Rumor.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 25.—Hogs slaughtered in Cincinnati during the past week, 33,655; total since Nov. 1, 561,671.

A false rumor, that President Grant had been assassinated excited the citizens considerably to-night.

A Fatal Mistake.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—John Hill, last evening, shot and instantly killed Captain Karney, proprietor of the Central House. Hill, having discovered Kerney in his house, supposed him to be a burglar.

Mortuary.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The funeral of Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis took place to-day, and was largely attended by the leading people of the city.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Frederick Marriott, editor of the San Francisco *News-Letter*, has been arrested for libel, on the complaint of George T. Russell. The alleged libel was published about a year ago.

A Mr. Shute, Cashier of the National Granite State Bank, at Exeter, N. H., has absconded, leaving a defalcation amounting to $125,000.

Professors Cox and Lay, with Mr. Hull, of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, made a balloon ascension from that city yesterday, and landed at Tide Marsh, east of Redwood City. About 5,000 people went to witness the ascension.

The Cuban privateer recently fitted out at Elizabeth, N. J., has been towed back disabled, her crew having deserted her.

The passage of the bill allowing counties to subscribe aid in keeping up the Wabash Canal gives very general satisfaction to all the leading towns and cities on the line of the canal.

The Lafayette Opera House, erected by a Citizens' Association, at a cost of $60,000, will be ready to open on the 15th of February. It will be one of the finest structures of the kind in the State.

A man named S. D. Searens, of Shell Rock, Iowa, collected all the money he was able to raise, bought some potatoes, and took them to Chicago, since when he has not been heard from. It is supposed he has left town for good. He had about $2,000 with him.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—103x75, CORNER OF VanBuren and Sherman-sts., 100x83, northeast corner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts.; parties wishing to improve; $5,000 required down. Inquire at 139 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Halsted-sts. Terms to suit purchasers. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down; 7 per cent per annum. No agency business. ALBERT HANE, 167 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON TERMS TO SUIT to parties wishing to build, lots on Western-av., Lexington, Polk, and Taylor-sts. Inquire of G. CADWELL, at 123 South Clark-st., in Dearborn Block.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN IN THE CITY. If you don't believe it, call and see. One of the very best houses, small front, French roof, spacious and elegant, cost from $6,000 to $7,000, on 3d south of Eighteenth-st. Must be sold immediately. A. J. AVERELL, Honore Block, No. 180 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MARBLE FRONT house, modern-improvements, all new; furnace, etc., extremely cheap. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison.

FOR SALE—A STORY-AND-HALF COTTAGE containing six rooms and cellar, on Sophia-st., near Twenty-fifth-st. Price, $1,500. Inquire at 141 Sophia-st.

FOR SALE—3 BEAUTIFUL NEW SWELL-FRONTS, French roofs, basement, and 2-story brick houses, with all modern improvements, with 16 rooms, besides closets, etc., situated on West Monroe, between Paulina and Wood-sts., north front. Will be sold 1 cw, on easy terms, if applied for soon. This is the handsomest brick block in West Division. J. H. BRAYNARD, 649 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25x150 FEET EACH ON FULton-st., near California. No cash payment required if parties will improve immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., THREE-STORY AND basement brick house of 10 rooms, all modern improvements. Brick barn and lot 24x103 feet. Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A SPECIAL BARGAIN—NORTH WEST corner Wabash-av. and Fifty-fourth-st., 171x165, cheap if taken in two days. J. HENRY WEIL, Room 6, Felker's Building, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A STORY AND A HALF COTTAGE, containing 3 rooms. Address 59 South Ann-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MONROE-ST., 2-STORY FRAME house, brick basement, 10 rooms, hot and cold water, bath room, etc.; also, marble mantels, 2 of 25 feet front, No. 260 West Monroe-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE LOTS—10 BEAUTIFUL grove lots, fronting on Vincennes Road and sheltered-av., near Addison-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST., 80 FEET, fronting on Washington Park, between Leavitt and Oakley-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV., TWO-STORY AND basement brick house, 8 rooms, and 25 feet front. No. 5 Vincennes-av., near Thirty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BUILDING NOS. 92 AND 95 WEST Lake-st., with lease of lot until May 1, 1876. Inquire at No. 95 West Lake-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND GROUNDS AT HYDE Park, very desirable, near depot; offered cheap and on easy terms. One lot 50x178 on Madison-st., at a bargain. Also, several choice lots on Lake-av. Inquire and lot and barn, offered cheap. ULRICH & BOND, 311 Wabash-av. and 152 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY. WE HAVE SEVeral bargains to offer parties making investments alone or in company with others, principally south of city. ULRICH & BOND, offices 311 Wabash-av. and 152 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—5½ ACRE IN GOODWIN'S SUBDIvision, just west of Douglas Park. Terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN AND NORWOOD PARK—WE have choice lots and blocks for sale or trade. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., 104½ Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON, GLENCOE, ENGLEWOOD, and Chicago real estate; great bargains. C. L. JENKS, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts., Room 1.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN SECTION 20, TOWN 39, Range 14, near Oakwoods. Terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FIVE AND TEN-ACRE BLOCKS IN south half of Section 8, Washington Heights. Two railway stations on and near the ground, making very easy and frequent access to the centre of the city. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—10 OR 15 ACRES IN SEC. 1, TOWN 39, Range 14, at a decided bargain if sold soon. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES CORNER FIFTY-FIFTH-ST. (Boulevard) and Ashland-av.; also 20 acres corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Ashland-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—6% ACRES FRONTING EAST ON Douglas Park, two blocks from Douglas Park station on the C., B. & Q. R. R. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN THIS WEEK—SEVeral lots, 50 feet front; also 100 feet on Lemont road, cheap. S

THE DAIRY.

Northwestern Dairymen's Association.

Closing Proceedings--The Dairy Cow--Butter and Cheese Making and Marketing.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 25, 1873.

Telegraphic despatches kept your readers informed of the proceedings of the Northwestern Dairymen's Annual Meeting, at Whitewater, Wis. Delayed trains so interrupted mail connections that details of the latter part of the meeting could not promptly reach you.

"THE DAIRY COW—BREEDS, BREEDING, AND MANAGEMENT,"

was the subject of an exceedingly valuable address by Professor Miles, who has had charge of small herds of Short Horns, Devons, Ayrshires, and Galloways for several years past. Commencing with a strong illustration of the importance of improving our 10,000,000 cows in the United States, by calling attention to the fact that, while the average annual yield of milk per cow in the Northwest was said to be not more than 2,530 pounds per cow, one dairyman in New York had secured a yield of nearly 8,000 pounds per cow, he called attention to the fact that two opposite characteristics cannot be developed at the same time. If milking qualities are largely developed, some other quality will fail. Different breeds of cattle illustrate this, as we find one breed well adapted for one purpose, another suited to a different purpose. The dairymen will find that cow best which gives the largest amount of product for food consumed. It is no recommendation that a cow eats little; a cow that eats a large amount and gives a large return is what is wanted, as the cow is but a machine for converting the raw material into milk. It is also desirable to have a cow that will fat readily when it is desired to dispose of her. A breed of animals is a family which has been bred with reference to one or more characteristics until they are fixed and will be reproduced with certainty. A so-called "native" cow may be a fine cow, but is not so certain to reproduce her good qualities. In breeding, we must set up our ideal, and breed as near it as possible. The value of a pedigree is simply that it furnishes evidence what the ancestry of the animal was. We must be sure the pedigree is a true one, and that it is complete. Not only should good characteristics be bred in, but undesirable ones must be bred out. In-and-in breeding tends to firmly fix the characteristics of the animals. A dangerous practice, where followed blindly, it is also, in skilful hands, a very good plan. A bull should be selected from the best milking family obtainable, and he may be bred to his own calves, if he be sound and have no defects to be perpetuated.

These are but a few of many points in the address, which closed with brief references to several breeds, and a description of the Ayrshires, thought to be the best breed for the dairymen of the West. This is a modern breed, and some are much better than others. The more recent importations are better than those made many years ago, and now it is believed that there are better Ayrshires in America than in Scotland.

Mr. John H. Cornwell, an experienced dairyman, gave the following description of

A GOOD DAIRY COW:

Long from the eye to the nose; with little flesh; mouth broad; face with mild expression; smooth, waxy horn; neck thin and a little drooping from the shoulders; withers springing above the shoulder; large heart-place; the ribs making a wedge-shape to the hip-joint; straight from hip-joint to drop of tail, then dropping straight; hollow thighs, to give room for the full udder; udder lying well forward on the abdomen; belly straight.

There was little that was new developed as to

BUTTER MAKING.

The comparative merits of deep and shallow pans for setting milk are not yet settled. An interesting paper from Mr. Boies, of Marengo, Ill., stating that an offer of 40 cents per pound for all his factory could make for next three months, suggests whether the establishment of more butter factories is not advisable.

AS TO CARE OF MILK AND MANUFACTURE OF CHEESE,

good advice was reported. Mr. Hazen, of Ladoga, Wis., proprietor of the largest cheese factory in the West, while believing that the New York cheese generally is better than that of the West, also believes that in the Northwest some cheese is made that equals any in the East. Mr. H. does not color his cheese at all, and finds no difficulty in making sales in New York markets on this account.

Mr. Wilder, of Evansville, Wis., called attention to a serious evil in many cases,—that of building factories so near together that but a small number of cows could be had for each. He also strongly recommended having the milk carried to the factory by a few persons, the patrons paying them for this work. He thinks farmers generally greatly over-estimate the value of whey for feeding purposes, his experience showing him it is worth very little.

A young lady present claimed that she had discovered a process by which a much smaller amount of rennet need be used than is commonly done. The process was not made public, and its value cannot be determined.

The question of

BEST METHODS OF MARKETING DAIRY PRODUCTS

was discussed at length. Letters from dealers in New York, Boston, and Chicago were read. The Eastern dealers spoke of the rapid improvement in the character of Northwestern dairy products. D. W. Lewis, of New York, encouraged the building up of the reputation of the products of each region and of each factory, so far as possible, and thought butter ought to share the advantages cheese has received from the factory system. Hon. J. P. Reynolds, of Chicago, recommended regular sales-days at convenient points, as the best mode of making sales, and, next to this, consignments to responsible commission merchants.

The paper of W. D. Hoard, Lake Mills, Wis., was an elaborate argument in favor of being prepared to send cheese into foreign markets when this should seem advisable, and spoke strongly of the disadvantages of shipping to Chicago commission men. He thought the fact that at least 20 car-loads of cheese were shipped from Wisconsin to New York or England at a critical time in the market last summer, had done much to prevent a bad break in the market. He also thought all cheese made before September should be promptly sold. Figures were given showing the low rates at which cheese had been shipped from England,—about $1 per hundred pounds from Watertown, Wis.

Dr. Stone, of Elgin, Ill., read a paper strongly advocating the encouragement of home markets,—those in the Northwest, West, and Southwest; and declaring that the practice of sending the best cheese to foreign markets tended to keep down the reputation and consumption of cheese at home.

The remarks of Professor Welch, of Chicago, concerning the absolute

DECREASE OF CHEESE-EATING

in some places in the Northwest, while other articles, holding about the same general rank, were rapidly coming into general favor, and also pointing out the fact that cheese is high in price compared with many articles of food, were pertinent and worth thinking about by dairymen,—showing, as they do, that there is no over-supply of the cheese markets of the Northwest. The same points were illustrated in the Secretary's report.

WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The meeting passed few resolutions. Among them was one asking all Dairy Boards of Trade, and those thinking of organizing such Boards, to send delegates to Watertown, Wis., Feb. 11, at which time the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association holds its annual meeting, to arrange upon some general plan of action.

ADMISSION FEE.

The fact that, of the large number attending the Convention, less than 100 paid the annual membership fee, leads to a change for the future,—a resolution being passed that, at the next meeting, an admission fee be charged, except in case of members, ladies, representatives of the press, and families entertaining members.

It is to be regretted that

A LARGER EXHIBITION

of butter, cheese, and dairy apparatus cannot be secured at these meetings. There were good specimens, but only in small number.

AS A WHOLE,

the meeting was very successful. As contrasted with that of last year, perhaps the most noticeable feature was the number of papers read by dairymen, instead of the interesting, but often rambling, discourses which were the principal feature a year since. More time could have been profitably spent in discussing each topic. The general prosperity of dairymen was shown by the universal good nature. The citizens of Whitewater were hospitable to a marked degree.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The Present Manner of Dealing in Agricultural Implements, from a Farmer's Standpoint--Who Shall Be the Middlemen--Purchasing Agents --How Goods Are Sold in the City--How Plowhandle & Harrow Sell Goods--What Must and Will Be Done.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 25, 1873.

The manner of dealing in agricultural implements is certainly open to objection, and just now is being met with decided opposition from the Farmers' Clubs and the Patrons of Husbandry. There can be no question that the manufacturers will be compelled to change the present system to one more in accord with the general manner of transacting commercial business.

The system now in vogue might have been well enough, perhaps, in the earlier stages of the business; but the business has now outgrown the old system. Considerable was said on this subject at the Farmers' Convention, but no very well defined plan was proposed to satisfy the popular demand. That we

MUST HAVE MIDDLEMEN

to handle these implements, appeared to be fully conceded. Now, the question is, shall these middlemen be the local implement and seed dealers, or shall they be the purchasing agents of a Farmers' Club or Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry?

At present, the system is to sell through local agents, who are allowed a certain percent on the sales, or who purchase at a stipulated price, at fixed periods of payment. In this case the manufacturer agrees not to sell to other parties within a stipulated district, thus giving the local dealer a monopoly for the sale of the goods in question.

It would appear that the leading manufacturers of agricultural implements have adopted this system, and agreed upon a tariff of prices, thus compelling the farmer to purchase through these parties, at such prices as may be demanded. That is a very nice system, and one that should keep up the prices of implements to a paying point, at all events. But there appear to be some objections to it on the part of that large number of people who have to use this class of goods. Under this system, I can buy a plow for the same money at Champaign as I can buy at Chicago, Moline, or Dixon, and yet the local dealer must have a profit of from 25 to 35 per cent. The manufacturer, in order to protect himself, as he calls it, must keep up fictitious prices at the shop, and these prices are also based on a long credit, and also to cover the expense of runners, bookkeepers, etc. Thus we may put the cost of selling at not less than 40, if not 50, per cent of the cost.

I am aware that nearly if not all of the manufacturers have directed their agents to sell to the Farmers' Clubs at a discount for cash, while they refuse to deal with them direct.

PURCHASING AGENTS.

We will first consider the plan of selling to all parties, at certain fixed prices for cash or its equivalent, and that the purchasing agent of a club may attend to the business. Farmer A orders a Wood's reaper and Farmer B a Kirby. They procure the implements at the manufacturers' agency in Chicago, at the regular wholesale rate, and 3 per cent commission to the agent, and freight added. After a few days' use, a pinion is worn out, and a new one must be telegraphed for at Chicago, and sent forward by express. These expenses, together with the delay, are rather annoying, and, in the end, will prove to be very objectionable. So we see that there is more than the purchase of the implements to be considered. The fact is, this proposed system of a purchasing agent on a grand plan is a great delusion, and will lose its value when people pay a little more attention to the details of business. This is a branch of education that the farmer has neglected too long, and it is time that he now give it his special attention, as by it he solves the mystery of the purchasing power of a dollar.

The general system of dealing with the farmer is a vicious one, and yet it is one for him to reform. We must have stocks of goods in all of our towns, from which to draw our supplies from day to day, as we need them; and among these is required a stock of all the standard implements and seeds for the farm, the orchard, and the garden. In short, we cannot do without

THE IMPLEMENT AND SEED STORES,

no more than we can those of dry goods, hardware, or other lines of goods for which there is a daily demand.

The question may be asked: Is it advisable to change this system, to break down and drive out this class of men, and appoint in their place a purchasing agent, for whose acts the Club is responsible? I think not. If there are defects in the system, let us correct them, and thus make it more perfect, more in accordance with the laws of commerce, and not a power that shall act as a monopoly to enrich the dealer at the expense of the manufacturer or consumer.

THIS SPECIAL AGENCY

business is the great drawback to trade, and just what has made the present mode of dealing in agricultural implements distasteful to the rural population. It is a sort of ring monopoly that shuts out competition, and to that extent enhances the price of this class of goods.

This trade must sooner or later come under the same general laws that govern all other commercial transactions. Manufacturers sell their goods to jobbers, or give them a percentage for storing and distributing their goods to the local dealers or to the consumer. The prices are fixed, and, as a general thing, at least in all leading articles, are published from day to day, and the world is advised of their value. When a person steps into one of these jobbing houses, he is not asked if he is a dealer in that line of goods, or member of any particular church, society, or Farmers' Club. All that is required to get the goods at the market rates is the cash in hand, or such a credit as shall be its equivalent. The jobber is wholly indifferent to the fact whether the goods are purchased for re-sale, or for direct consumption. All that he demands is, that the purchaser take certain quantities as stipulated in the market-quotations, whether by the piece, box, bale, or other package, and pays therefor.

HOW GOODS ARE SOLD.

A member of the Savoy Farmers' Club may walk into a Chicago wholesale grocery house and order a box of sugar, a box of soap, a sack of coffee, or other goods, without the dealer saying to him, "Sir, I am supplying John Smith, merchant at Savoy, with these goods, and I cannot interfere with his business, as he has the exclusive privilege of selling these goods from my house at that place." But, he takes your order, presents you the bill, which is paid; you give directions for shipping, and he kindly invites you to call again, or send your order with cash inclosed. It would be a pretty idea if one had to take a certificate of character with him when he visited the city or other places of trade, when he had the cash to lay down for his goods. The man who has credit to offer, must needs have reference.

In the purchase of implements, this whole system is changed, and the great firm of Plowhandle & Harrow will only sell to, or through, the local agent, and thus compel their would-be customer to put up with the extortion of the local agent. Let us see how this works: Mr. Farmer would like to purchase of first hands, and he calls at the office of Messrs. Plowhandle & Harrow.

Mr. Farmer—"I have called to look over your goods with a view to purchasing."

P. & H.—Happy to see you, sir; will take pleasure in showing you our goods, and here is the price-list.

For 1 walking cultivator........................	$26.00
For 5 walking cultivators, each..................	24.00
For walking cultivators, by car-load, discount of 10 per cent from the last."	

Farmer—"Here is $26. You may ship the cultivator to Cory Station."

P. & H.—"Cory Station. Bookkeeper, turn to Cory Station, and see if we have an agent there; if not, take the money and ship the goods."

The bookkeeper reports at Cory Station, "James Wight, agent—1 carload of cultivators—sells for $35 on 6 months; interest 10 per cent, and freight."

P. & H.—"Sorry, Mr. Farmer, that we cannot accommodate you; but the fact is, your townsman, our agent, Mr. Wight, has the exclusive agency at your place, and is entitled to his commission, and if we sell you this cultivator we should have to allow him the same profit as though you had purchased of him direct, and it would tend to demoralize his trade and lessen his profits. Sorry, very sorry; but we must decline to ship you the goods. Had you resided at Bunkum, where we have no agent, we should have been most happy to accommodate you."

And so the trade was broken off; but Mr. F., acting on the last hint, inclosed $26 in a letter to Messrs. P. & H., and requested them to ship one of their walking-cultivators to his address, Bunkum Station, and, on returning home, ordered the cultivator to be forwarded to him at Cory Station. At this, Mr. Wight was in high dudgeon, but it was one of those things that Messrs. P. & H. could not control, for how could they be supposed to know that Mr. Farmer did not reside at Bunkum, outside of the exclusive district of Mr. Wight, or that he would forward the cultivator to Cory Station? Of course not.

But there are some few manufacturers who are anxious to introduce their implements through the ordinary channels of trade, and these men will soon supply the customers of these rings of monopolists, and thus, in time, this mode of dealing

MUST GIVE AWAY.

Until that time comes, we may resort to a purchasing agent, who will come into competition with the local dealer or agent as a dealer himself,—for, after all, he is but a dealer selected as a go-between or agent to supply the demands of trade.

In ordinary trade, it is said that one man's money is as good as another's; but, in the purchase of implements, it is not so,—for, if the consumer wishes to purchase direct, and thus be his own agent, he is met by the middlemen with a patent that gives him the privilege of exacting a large toll. It is this state of things against which the farmers are just now in the act of rebellion; and that

THEY WILL SUCCEED,

is pretty evident. By housing and repairing their old implements, they may bridge over a whole year without making a single purchase. Let those who have implements to spare hire them out to their neighbors who have none, at a reasonable rate per day. There are more cornplanters among farmers to-day than will suffice to plant the next crop of corn, and so of plows and other implements; and, even, if there is a small shortage, there are plenty of good implements to be had for cash in hand to make up the deficiencies.

We need have no quarrel with the manufacturers in regard to this monopoly of trade, at least, not until we have given them a full year for reflection, and the dealers time to organize on the same basis as those who deal in other wares and merchandise: Buy of whom they please, and sell to whom they can. When that is done, there will be

A HEALTHY COMPETITION,

and, if there is any favor, it will be to the one who is the best pay,—the man who comes cash in hand.

That we ought to be supplied through the regular channels of trade, with not only the implements, but the repairs for the same, is certain. I would not purchase a cook-stove made at a distant foundry, unless the dealer assured me that he would keep extra fire-backs and pieces with which to renew the wear, as to do otherwise would be the height of folly, and compel me to purchase a new stove annually, or to be at a great expense for new patterns and castings; and the same rule holds in regard to almost every implement that we use. It is thus apparent that the local dealer can, if he will, be more useful than the purchasing agent, as it is to his interest to keep such a supply of goods on hand as his customers may need.

RURAL.

DEFECTIVE BUILDING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Perhaps there is no question put to builders so often as, What makes the plaster crack so much? And the answer will depend, in most cases, upon whether he or another built the house. If the former, he shrugs his shoulders, and says, The plaster in all frame houses cracks in Chicago; and he is not far wrong. But if the latter, he takes a spade, digs the earth away from one of the foundation-posts, and, pointing to the blocking a few inches below the surface, gives the inquirer to understand that the post has heaved it, and that it should have been four feet into the ground, instead of fourteen inches. And he is right,—this time without a doubt. But he will go off and commit the same error himself, time and again, knowing it to be wrong, and, at the same time, knowing its remedy, but refusing to incur the additional expense, because the owners do not know enough to insist upon it, or, what is as often the case, are too mean to pay for having it done.

But putting the foundation below the frost will only prevent the building from heaving, not from sinking; and, as it is customary to put only four square feet of blocking under each post, whether it be a one-story house or a two-story one, a corner post or a middle one, where the weight is sometimes half as much again, the remedy is only a partial one.

Another evil is the putting of a post under the chimney or chimneys, for, if the frost lifts the outer posts, the chimney will appear to sink, for the frost will naturally be longer in reaching the inside post than the others. Or, if they are too far into the ground for that, the settling of the building and chimney will not correspond with one another,—breaking the plaster in each case.

It is, therefore, evident that three things are essential: *First*—That the foundation should go below the frost. *Second*—That the blocking should cover ground enough to prevent much sinking, and be arranged so that the post with the heaviest weight on it should have the widest blocking underneath. *Third*—That the chimney should be independent of the ground, and supported by the joists *in every case.*

Let us suppose, for instance, that we are going to build a two-story house, 22 by 40. For one of this size, we shall want fourteen posts,—one at each corner, four for the ends, and six for the sides. If there is a fire-place in the front room, the weight of the chimney will come on the sill nearly over the first post from the corner, and under this part we should put blocking that would cover, say, 16 square feet. The other chimney would come in the back partition, and, as there is the weight of this partition to be added, the same blocking should be placed under the posts where this weight would rest. Under those where the front partition rests, 12 square feet would do, and under the remainder, 9 square feet. If the ordinary joists would not be sufficient to support such a weight as the back chimney, an extra sill should be put across, or a number of joists spiked together to support an equal amount. Two or three joists should also be placed under the front partition, which will have a tendency to make the folding-doors work better.

W. E. HASELL.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24, 1873.

LETTER-BOXES IN STREET-CARS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The very able letter of Mayor Medill, which appeared in yesterday's TRIBUNE, in reply to Mr. Orton, on the subject of postal telegraphy, and advocating the doctrine of providing every possible facility for the transmission of intelligence, induces me to make a suggestion, through THE TRIBUNE, which would greatly facilitate the mailing of letters in Chicago, or any other city having street-cars.

Let there be a Government letter-box placed in every street-car in the city, in which letters may be deposited at any point along the line, the same being collected by a Postman at the end of the route, and despatched to the Post Office.

With the box so arranged as to receive the letters from the outside of the car, they may be deposited without stopping it for this purpose. The constant stoppages required in taking in and letting out passengers would afford sufficient opportunity for depositing letters.

By this method, letters can be sent to the Post Office from nearly all parts of the city, much more frequently than now. This is not intended to supersede the present mode of collecting by the Postmen, but only to add so much to the general convenience. The plan may also be extended to the omnibus lines. The present practice of collecting the mails only twice a day, as is the case in many of the residence parts of the city, is inadequate to the public need.

Letters for the city-delivery, especially, would reach their place of destination much sooner by the plan proposed.

CITIZEN.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24, 1873.

FARMERS' CONVENTION.

The undersigned, in compliance with a resolution passed by the Farmers' Convention at Bloomington, hereby request all farmers, mechanics, merchants, grain-dealers, or other persons who are interested in breaking up the monopolies of manufacturers, middle-men, inside freight companies, and in obtaining a reduction of the exorbitant freight and passenger tariffs now existing on our railroads, to meet in Mass Convention, in Barrett Hall in Champaign, on Saturday, Feb. 1, 1873, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of expressing views, organizing, and adopting plans for future protection. Farmers' Clubs, Horticultural Societies, and Granges are invited to send delegates. Prominent speakers have been invited.

No one protects us, let us protect ourselves!

J. R. Scott, H. To. Aspern, H. J. Dunlap, H. M. Gardner, E. Bassett, Thomas Nolan, J. B. Phinney, A. C. Reynolds, John Stewart, A. O. Howell, and many others.

POMOLOGY.

Michigan State Pomological Society.

Closing Proceedings--Processes of Drying Fruits and Vegetables.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 24, 1873.

Thursday's evening meeting of the State Pomological Society, at Representatives' Hall, closed the three days' sessions very profitably and pleasantly. At the adjournment of this meeting, the Rev. L. B. Potter, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, thanked the Society for holding its sessions at Lansing, and inviting the members to come again, when they would find the hospitable homes of the citizens as freely opened as at this session.

Professor Beal responded in behalf of the Agricultural College, expressing the gratitude of all for these meetings.

The evening was also enlivened with several songs from two honorable members of the House, Mr. Gordon and Mr. Marston.

DRIED FRUIT.

The report of the Committee on Dried Fruit was presented by Mr. Waters. The Committee stated that Mr. Dietrich had presented several specimens of fruit and vegetables preserved by the Alden process, of which were apples dried in 2 and 2¼ hours, other fruit in proportion. Also, samples of fruit and vegetables presented by Mr. Williams, preserved by a process of his own invention; four kinds of apples shown as specimens, dried in 2¼ and 2½ hours; Crawford peaches in 4 hours; pears in 1¾ hours; green gage and damson plums in 5 hours. The Committee hail both these processes as promising much to fruit-producers, as any process which preserves the flavor of the fruit, and cheapens its mode of preservation, gives a world-wide market to such products.

THE ALDEN PROCESS.

A paper was read by Mr. Dietrich, of Grand Rapids, describing the Alden process as fixing permanently the flavor and long-keeping qualities of the fruit, converting in a few hours' time all fruits and vegetables into well-paying, marketable products. The process, as described by him, is briefly this: Machinery necessary for working the factory—steam boilers, 3,000 feet of coiled steam-pipe, within a pneumatic tube 8 feet square by 22 feet in height, in which tube are the racks, or bundles, moving upward by an endless chain arrangement,—the fruit being put in at the bottom of the tube above the coiled pipe, where is found 200 degrees of heat; the fruit rises as it dries, and is taken out above; all the air in the upper part of the tube is kept humid, in a degree, by the steam from the additions of fresh fruit below. A sufficient draft is secured. The saccharine of the fruit is changed to grape sugar by this process. One pound of peaches preserved by this process is claimed to be equal to four of the canned fruit; tomatoes, one pound equal to ten canned; fifteen pounds dried apples equal to one barrel of the green fruit in value. Several hundred bushels of fruit are preserved daily by this process; proving a blessing to the fruit-grower, to the operator, and to the consumer.

THE WILLIAMS PROCESS.

The claims of Mr. Williams' process—a new invention—were represented as follows: The Williams process simply removes the water contained in fresh fruit, which is returned by adding water when needed for use; it preserves the fruit without changing its chemical composition. In ordinary drying, the chemical combination is changed by slow decomposition, consuming a portion of its most valuable component parts. Any process, it is claimed, that produces such chemical change breaks the natural combination, and liberates a portion of the natural flavor. Fruit dried by this process is equal to fresh fruit for all culinary purposes; and it gives to the fruit-grower twice the profits realized in marketing,—for, by this method, $1 per bushel is realized on his apple-crop. The estimated cost of dryers is from $100 to $300, according to size, and comes within the reach of all fruit-growers and farmers. The cost of fuel is from 50 to 75 cents per day; the capacity of each dryer is from 12 to 30 bushels of fresh fruit every 12 hours; and the machines are so simple in construction that a boy can manage them; and they in no way conflict with any other method of fruit-preserving.

SUCH ARE SOME OF THE MERITS

of these processes; and all such modes for aiding in securing for future use the perishable fruits of summer and autumn will be welcomed by every farmer and fruit-grower, as by such means they will be protected from gluts in market when the years are over-productive, and can turn to good account the over-ripe fruits of all kinds, and lessen in bulk and cost the many productions which are now so unprofitable on account of expense in marketing. If there is any one thing demanded by fruit-growers to save them from repeated failures, it is some method of drying which is adapted to individuals and neighborhoods, and within the reach of men of small means.

If this meeting of the Society had accomplished no other good than has been brought out at this last evening's session, it has merited the thanks of all pomologists of the State.

THE FEBRUARY MEETING.

Arrangements are being perfected to-day by the Executive Committee to render the February meeting, at Battle Creek, one of equal interest.

L.

THE APIARY.

Our Bees Among the Snow-Drifts--A Day in the Library Among Books and Papers--Introduction of Italian Bees--Old Idea in New Dress--Honey-Dew Theories.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RURAL HOME, Ill., Jan. 23, 1873.

OUTSIDE, SUCH A RAGING SNOW-STORM

is holding sway as is rarely seen in Central Illinois. "Rural Home" is enveloped by a white, cloud-like veil, that is kept in constant motion by the strong east wind, and, as the drifts of snow rise higher and higher against the buildings, and portions of the fence disappear from view, the children gather about "mother" to hear again the accounts of the great snow-storms that she has witnessed at the East. And, as they watch the increasing fury of the storm without, it seems not unlike those at the Far East, of which their mother tells.

As I look out toward the apiary, the hives seem poorly protected against such a severe storm as this which has come upon us so unexpectly, and I tremble for the safety of the valued inmates of those hives, yet can give them no practical attention until the storm abates. But the layers of snow on the covering of the hives aid somewhat in giving protection against the cold, while the wind and rain, or sleet, would do greater injury. Bees sometimes suffer very much from the effects of slight snows, when the hives are on the summer-stands, and the bee-keeper neglects to brush from the entrance the snow, before it melts and runs into the hive, where it causes the comb to mold and the honey to sour.

I have had a nice, quiet visit,

IN THE LIBRARY,

to-day, with books and papers; turning over the yellow leaves of papers older in years than myself, and finding much there that has been reproduced in later publications, with sometimes the difference of a new dress.

The same old questions of hives, the management of bees, and their various enemies, were discussed years ago, although perhaps not so understandingly as now, yet with the same interest. It was interesting to read of the

INTRODUCTION OF THE ITALIAN BEES

into the United States. In one paper, bearing date of 1860, the supposed merits of the Italian bee were set forth. The writer, believing that its proboscis was of greater length than that of our common black bee, said that the Italian would be able to gather honey from many plants inaccessible to the blacks, and from the red clover would collect great quantities of honey, as he believed this plant secreted more than any other in our country. It was also claimed that a single swarm of these wonderful bees would yield 150 pounds of honey every season. In short, the expectations of the public were raised very high in regard to the Italians, and many of them have not been realized; but the introduction of Italian bees into our country gave an impetus to bee-culture which was much needed at the time, and the bright little insects have proven to be a good and industrious family.

During the year 1860, two swarms of

STINGLESS BEES

were imported from South America, and it was said that their habits differed materially from those of our native bees; that the swarms consisted of only two kinds of bees,—workers and queens; and that they gathered less honey than did the common black bee, but it was of a delicious quality, and was stored in egg-shaped cavities, formed of wax, that were more than half the size of hens' eggs. But these remarkable bees will probably never be domesticated to any great extent in this country, although their stingless quality would recommend them to many.

It is supposed that the honey-gatherers are of only two species,—that is, the honey bee and the humble bee. But, in 1871, there appeared in the *Prairie Farmer* an article from the pen of a traveller, describing

EIGHTEEN DIFFERENT KINDS

of honey-gathering insects peculiar to the country of Brazil. The native name of each species was given, with a brief sketch of the insect and its honey. Most of them constructed their honey-cells in the hollow trunks of trees, as do our native bees, while a few of them built receptacles for their honey beneath the ground. All of them were harmless, excepting three, which were of a stinging class. Eleven of the species produce eatable honey, some being pronounced very excellent. The honey, being rather thin, is usually mixed with farina before being eaten; and of the wax they make tapers of a yard in length, which are used as candles.

Years ago, Simon Harward, in his Husbandry of Bees, spoke thus of

THEIR MANAGEMENT:

"Ringing in the time of casting is mere fancy; violent handling of them is simply evil; bees, of all other creatures, love cleanliness and peace, and their keeper, whom they know may do with them what he will without hurt." Mr. Harward evidently held some correct ideas concerning bees; and it is true that there were periods gone by when as much was known about bees and their culture as at the present time.

HONEY-DEW.

Our bee-journals of recent date have had much to say concerning the source of honey-dew, there being much difference of opinion, which leads to discussions, and it is hoped that, in time, something definite may be arrived at. Now, we can only compare theories and continue observations. That it is produced like other dew, with the difference that it is given off from flowers and plants instead of the earth, seems to be quite a popular theory. A writer in 1860, entertaining this theory, quotes from Liebig to prove its correctness: "A surplus of saccharine matter, more than leaf and bud consume, will be exuded from the surface of the leaves and bark. Certain diseases of trees and plants, the so-called honey-dew, are obviously produced by a disproportion in quantity of furnished nitrogen free, and nitrogen containing nourishment." Then Liebig continues the subject by comparing this to digestion in the human organism.

A gentleman of Missouri, writing the same year,—1860,—said that his vicinity was "one vast flower-garden, distilling its sweets during the heat of the day, and condensing them in the cooler atmosphere of the night." He stated that, in the latter part of June, there had been a remarkable and profuse fall of honey-dew. Another Missourian gave in his testimony and theory in regard to the copious fall of this dew. He had seen the prairie-grass so full of it that it would brush off on one's shoes and clothing; had seen it descend like fine mist when viewing it between himself and the sun; had found it in the dust of the road; and considered the theory of its being produced by insects to be perfectly absurd, as the quantity was altogether too great and too pure to be thus produced. His own theory was as follows: That, at the time of these honey-dews, the evening dews were very heavy; and that, lying all night on the tender vegetation and flowers, they absorbed the saccharine matter thereof, and the night dews passed off into vapor, while the saccharine portion was thrown back and formed what is called honey-dew. Hence, he continues, it always falls in the morning, immediately after the disappearance of the ordinary dews. Hence, also, there is no honey-dew except in dry weather. During wet seasons, the rains wash off the saccharine substance, and no honey-dew is to be seen. As a general thing, the hickory-leaf attracts more of it, though I have found it on every variety, and, as before remarked, on the grass, and even in the dust.

A scientific analysis has been made of this substance by a foreigner, and the result published in last August's number of *Scribner's Monthly*. He informs the curious public that it is the exudation of the saccharine from the leaf, in an unhealthy condition under the influence of light and heat.

THE APHIDE THEORY

is so well-known that but a passing notice need be given it. There is a class of insects called *Aphides*, better known as plant-lice, and at certain seasons they collect on the branches of the oak and other trees, and suck from the leaves and tender twigs of the tree the sweet juices. This they discharge upon the leaves and branches, and it is called by some honey-dew. That which is deposited upon the leaves retains its freshness longer than, and does not dry so soon as, that on other portions of the tree.

ELLA.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Legislatures of thirty States, including two for Louisiana, are now in session, and are: 20 Administration; 9 Opposition; Louisiana divided. The Speakers of the several Houses are given, Opposition in italics, as follows:

Met.	State.	Speaker.
Jan. 13.	Alabama,	Lewis E. Parsons.
Jan. 6.	Arkansas,	Charles W. Tankersly.
Jan. 7.	Florida,	*Simon B. Conover.*
Jan. 8.	Georgia,	*A. O. Bacon.*
Jan. 8.	Illinois,	Shelby M. Cullom.
Jan. 9.	Indiana,	William K. Edwards.
Jan. 15.	Iowa,	James Wilson.
Jan. 14.	Kansas,	Josiah Kellogg.
Jan. 7.	Kentucky,	*James B. McCreary.*
Jan. 6.	Louisiana,	*John C. Moncure,* / Charles M. Lowell.
Jan. 1.	Maine,	Edmund F. Webb.
Jan. 1.	Massachusetts,	John E. Sanford.
Jan. 1.	Michigan,	Charles M. Croswell.
Jan. 7.	Minnesota,	A. R. Hall.
Jan. 21.	Mississippi,	John R. Lynch.
Jan. 1.	Missouri,	*Mortimer McIlhany.*
Jan. 9.	Nebraska,	M. H. Sessions.
Jan. 6.	Nevada,	John Bowman.
Jan. 14.	New Jersey,	Isaac L. Fisher.
Jan. 7.	New York,	Alonzo B. Cornell.
Jan. 15.	North Carolina,	*James L. Robinson.*
Jan. 2.	Ohio,	Nelson H. Van Vorhess.
Jan. 7.	Pennsylvania,	William Elliott.
Jan. 13.	Rhode Island,	Chris. C. VanZandt.
Jan. 7.	South Carolina,	Samuel J. Lee, c.
Jan. 6.	Tennessee,	*W. S. McGaughey.*
Jan. 14.	Texas,	*M. D. K. Taylor.*
Jan. 2.	Virginia,	*Marshall Hanger.*
Jan. 10.	West Virginia,	*William W. Miller.*
Jan. 8.	Wisconsin,	Henry D. Barron.

[The dates of meeting are, in many cases, for second sessions, or following a holiday recess.]

—The Florida Legislature had not, at last accounts, made choice of a United States Senator. The vote of Tuesday, 21st inst., was scattered among ten candidates, viz.: David S. Walker, 18; Simon B. Conover, 13; Senator Meacham (colored), 12; Henderson, 8; Cheney, 5; Bisbee, 4; Osborn, 4; Reed, 4; Washburn, 3; Sprague, 1. On Wednesday, Conover had the lead. On Thursday, ex-Governor Walker (Liberal) had 32 votes, 39 being necessary to elect. It was then announced that Governor Hart had commanded the Republicans to concentrate on Horatio Bisbee, Jr., the United States District Attorney, or on Chief Justice E. M. Randall, of the Supreme Court, and had said that the election of a Republican, by votes of the Opposition, would be "a serious calamity." The Legislature, as counted in by Bisbee and Randall, who manipulated the returns, was 41 Republicans, 35 Opposition; which was the best they could do, seeing the Republicans did not elect half as many. It appears, however, that the Opposition controlled the organization of both branches by giving their votes to Republicans hostile to the Ring, viz.: Billings, President of the Senate; and Conover, Speaker of the House.

—The Boston *Advertiser* speaks of the Nevada purchase by John P. Jones, of San Francisco, Senator-elect, as "an unusual proceeding." Let us see. The roll of purchased seats in the Senate, beginning with Caldwell, of Kansas, includes Clayton, of Arkansas; Harlan, of Iowa; Ramsey and Windom, of Minnesota; Hitchcock, of Nebraska; Cameron, of Pennsylvania; and Carpenter, of Wisconsin. These gentlemen are to be reinforced, March 4, by Sargent, of California; Mitchell, of Oregon; Patterson, of South Carolina; and Jones, of Nevada. These elections are popularly supposed to have required the disbursement, in each case, of from $30,000 to $250,000 cash, and the elections controlled by "other valuable considerations" are twice as many more. The Jones proceeding does not, therefore, appear so very "unusual," except in the amount paid,—$250,000.

—The Postmaster of Iowa City, also editor of the Iowa City *Republican*, is understood to have valuable testimony concerning Harlan's election-expenses in 1866.

—The Washington *Republican* (organ) says:

The Governor of Alabama, having already issued credentials that the Hon. George E. Spencer, the present efficient and popular Senator from that State, has been re-elected, and those credentials having been presented to the Senate by Mr. Morton, it is probable that no further action in the premises will be required. The organized Legislature of that State, however, will doubtless do Mr. Spencer the deserved compliment of electing him again. His principal competitor, ex-Governor Parsons, withdrew from the contest, and was among the first to put him in nomination in the Court House Legislature. In the event of another election, the Governor can reissue the certificate to Mr. Spencer, but he will not stultify his previous action by issuing one to any other person.

—Many Senators, among those of the old school, are growing very uneasy at the facts coming to light in the Credit Mobilier and other investigations. One of the best-known New England Senators declared, to-day, in conversation, that, from present appearances, the Senate was to be a court of practice for railroad attorneys and mean rich men. It was bad enough when it was in the main the refuge of slaveholders and the reward of doughfaces, but those coming are below even that average.—*Boston Globe.*

—Mr. James W. Patterson's announcement of his design to return to private life, where he thought all decent men would be inclined to accompany him if these scandalous investigations were continued, and his indignation concerning inquiries where there were no circumstances to invite suspicion of improper influences, may be regarded as flights of resentment in a mistaken cause.—*Hartford Post (Governor Jewell's organ).*

—Since the investigation into the Caldwell bribery case has developed the fact that a Leavenworth editor sold himself for $2,000, the St. Paul *Press* has become perfectly furious in its denunciation of Caldwell, declaring that "he will be kicked out of the Senate like a dog, as he ought to be." Supposing the Leavenworth editor had had a "mutual friend," and had obtained $30,000,—the price the *Press* received for its "influence" in the last Senatorial contest in Minnesota,—would the man who paid the $30,000 deserve "to be kicked out of the Senate like a dog?—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

—We are told that Mr. Ben. Holladay, a financier and speculator of great renown in the Pacific States, when once asked to help elect a candidate for the Senate, said that he had owned stock in pretty much every species of property, from a Missouri bull-team to an ocean steamship line, but never yet in a United States Senator; he would like a few shares.—*New York Tribune.*

—William E. Dodge, Jr., is said to intend celebrating his resignation of the Presidency of the Young Men's Christian Association by presenting that body of excellent young men with a statue of the Laocoon. The figures of the parent priest of Apollo and his two unhappy sons will of course be portraits of an eminent elder in the Presbyterian Church and his prosperous and pious offspring. The head of the serpent, whose bite has been fatal to the son, will bear an artistic resemblance to the head of Judge Blatchford, while the one whose fangs have just been buried in the flank of the father will scarcely disguise the darker face of Secretary Boutwell. This fine piece of statuary will probably adorn Madison Square, near the Union League Club corner. Its material, we had nearly forgotten to say, will be lead.—*New York World.*

—Mr. Oakes Ames has returned to the witness-stand, and is engaged in confirming or contradicting the testimony of other witnesses, especially members of Congress. His evidence establishes one fact very clearly, and it becomes more and more clear every day. It is that Mr. Oakes Ames' own motives were disreputable. He was continually pressing his stock on members, and for purposes, as he boldly states, the reverse of honorable. We trust that his transactions with his fellow-members will be thoroughly sifted; but, whatever comes of that, there should be no room for doubt as to Mr. Ames' own fate. If there are other members as unfit for seats in Congress as he, they should be expelled; if none of the rest are tainted, they should be relieved of his company.—*New York Times.*

—Judge Durell, whose decision was President Grant's prearranged excuse for the overthrow of the Louisiana State Government, that Brother-in-Law Casey and the negro gambler Pinchback might reign supreme at the mouths of the Mississippi, was not then for the first time guilty of a reckless perversion of law and disgraceful use of his power. The Supreme Court of the United States, in Case *vs.* Jerrell (11 Wallace, 200), in overruling one of Durell's decisions, administered such a rebuke as nowhere else has been uttered in the history of the Court. This was its language:

It is seen from the bill and decree that, while the United States was not made a defendant, and while it is well settled that it could not be sued in the Court below, the only relief prayed by the bill was relief against the United States, and the only decree rendered which was not merely formal was a decree against the United States for over $400,000, and a further decree barring her right to assert her priority as a creditor of the bank in the distribution of its funds.

It is strange that, in any Court professing to administer the English system of equity-jurisprudence, such a decree could be rendered against any one not a party to the suit, and who had in no manner appeared in the case; and it is almost incredible that, in any Federal Court of this Union, except the Court of Claims, a moneyed judgment could be rendered against the United States.

—History furnishes one, and only one, parallel to the Teton Sioux bad business which is just now being unearthed from the records of the Interior Department. The late Czar Nicholas, while notoriously a poor administrator, had yet a disagreeable fashion sometimes of auditing the accounts of his empire, and wanting to know about things. In the course of one of these investigations he chanced to come across an item, "a puncheon of vodki for the use of His Imperial and Awful Majesty, the Gossudar," the price of which was credited to some wretched village, Slobdatchok, or something of the sort, in the far interior. The Czar was not conscious that he had received any such vodki, and made inquiries about it. He was answered that the charge was a customary annual one, the antecedents of which were not exactly known, but it must be all right. Nicholas was not satisfied, and ordered the matter to be investigated. The Imperial Treasury went to work, and finally after great trouble succeded, with the assistance of the antiquarians attached to the Imperial Library, in ascertaining that some 200 years before that, the Czar Peter on one of his journeys, needing a drink, a bottle of vodki had been procured for him in the aforesaid Slobodatchok, and the authorities ordered to draw on the Imperial Treasury for the price. From that feeble rill finally followed all those innumerable gallons.

THE SCHOOL-FURNITURE MAUNFACTURERS.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 24, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The School-Furniture Manufacturers' Board of Trade has been in session in this city for the past few days, at the Bennett House. A large representation is present from all parts of the country. The best of feeling prevails among its members, and all agree that the Board has done much to bring the sale of their goods to a fair and equitable basis. The officers for the coming year are: A. A. Tessell, of Sterling, Ill., President; George H. Grant, of Richmond, Ind., Vice President; J. C. Barnes, of Chicago, Secretary; and Jackson Smith, of Indianapolis, Treasurer. The discussions took a wide range, and the result showed great harmony of feeling and purpose, and a decided indorsement of the Board of Trade in its relations to the manufacturers and consumers of the country. Owing to the extraordinary advance in iron and the upward tendency of lumber and other materials, a slight advance has been made in prices over the lists of preceding years. There is no doubt but great good will result from the action of this association.

A.

DIED.

OWEN—In this city, Jan. 24, David Owen, aged 51 years.

Funeral from 539 Wabash-av., Monday, Jan. 27, at 1 o'clock. Friends are invited.

☞ Ogdensburg, N. Y., and Denver City, Col., papers please copy.

SAYRE—In Jefferson, Cook County, Ill., Jan. 24, Wm. E. Sayre, aged 52 years, 5 months, and 14 days. Funeral at his residence, Jan. 28, at 10 o'clock a. m.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
(ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1856).
Office and Salesrooms,
Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,

Will hold Weekly Sales throughout the year 1873.
Mondays—REAL ESTATE.
Tuesdays—BOOTS AND SHOES.
Wednesdays—HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND HARNESS.
Thursdays—DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, &c.
Saturdays—HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Cash advances made on receipt of Merchandise. Consignments solicited.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Our Regular Wednesday Auction Sale of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Will be a well assorted one of all grades of goods that consignees insist must be closed out at once.

Sale—Jan. 29, at 9 1-2 A. M.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22 and 24 Randolph-st.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

1873. THE 1873.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

THE DAILY.

THE TRIBUNE enters upon the coming year in the occupancy of its rebuilt business premises, the new Tribune Building, in the heart of the restored business centre of Chicago, and is prepared, to a degree better than ever before, to fill and carry to a still higher standpoint

THE PLACE IT HAS CREATED IN JOURNALISM.

In its growth it has kept pace with the development of Chicago and the Northwest.

By the advancement in wealth, intelligence, and strength of the community it represents, new and constantly-increasing demands have been made upon its representative journals, and these THE TRIBUNE has in every case anticipated in its prompt collection of news by telegraph from all parts of the country, and by correspondents throughout the world.

The pioneer among Western journals in

THE LIBERAL USE OF THE TELEGRAPH,

It has overcome distance for its readers and placed before them each morning the more important news of the world.

As a home newspaper, with Chicago its own field, its large and competent Local and Commercial Corps have maintained a faithful and full presentment of

HOME AFFAIRS AND BUSINESS.

Giving especial prominence and careful collation to the prominent facts of GROWTH, PROGRESS, and TRADE, especially in the present era of our "GREAT REBUILDING."

Scrupulous care has been taken to secure accuracy and fulness to the

MONETARY, REAL ESTATE, AND GENERAL MARKET REPORTS,

In the leading staples of our city and section, making THE TRIBUNE

A DAILY NECESSITY

To every business man and merchant in a degree exactly proportioned to his interest in Chicago business affairs.

With these features the source of its constant and unvaried prosperity, as

A FAITHFUL AND VIGILANT MEDIUM OF CURRENT NEWS,

THE TRIBUNE has associated features that have placed it in the front rank of journalism.

With this record in its past, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is prepared to carry forward its standard, and, in the year to come, fulfil, as in the past, its recognized position as

THE LEADING JOURNAL IN CHICAGO.

Its staff of editorial writers, reporters, and correspondents, in its

NEWS AND LITERARY DEPARTMENTS,

At home and abroad, comprise the most trained and competent men in their calling, and, as heretofore, nothing will be spared in cost of transmission or expense of publication, to place the result of their labors in the most attractive shape before its readers. To this end the mechanical appliances of THE TRIBUNE are now unsurpassed.

ITS POLITICAL COURSE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE supported, in the recent election, the platform and nominees of the Liberal-Republican Convention, which met at Cincinnati on the 1st of May. The defeat of the candidates of that convention has not diminished, in any degree, the necessity for carrying forward its principles. We hold these principles to be essential to good government, to the prosperity of the country, and even to the permanence of republican institutions. We shall, therefore, continue to give them our hearty support and advocacy, and shall sustain the men who fitly represent them, whatever party designation they may wear. We shall give an impartial hearing to the Administration of General Grant, and shall support it in all acts which seem to us wise and useful to the country, as cordially as though it were an Administration of our own choice. In short, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will aim to secure

ABLE AND HONEST GOVERNMENT,

National, State, and Local, and to be an organ of Progress rather than of Party. It will endeavor to give to its readers the exact truth in all matters of public interest, accompanied by independent views and fair criticism.

OUR NEW EIGHT-PAGE FORM,

Presenting fifty-six columns daily, has been found most satisfactory to all classes of our patrons, by whom THE TRIBUNE is pronounced

THE HANDSOMEST NEWSPAPER ISSUED IN THE UNITED STATES.

The columns of THE TRIBUNE are the daily proof that the business and general public accord it the

FIRST PLACE AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

THE TRI-WEEKLY

Is in great favor with readers at a distance and in localities not reached by daily mails, presenting in one compact sheet the substance of two days' issues.

THE WEEKLY

Is now one of the largest weekly editions issued west of New York, a very handsome eight-page sheet, with fifty-six columns of matter, expressly selected and made up for this issue with a choice variety of

ORIGINAL LITERARY, ART, AND AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

It will continue in every respect to be made a Western Family Journal, equal in

LITERARY EXCELLENCE

To any published in this country, while its careful collation of the news of the daily editions constitute it an unsurpassed compendium of the

FRESHEST TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Among the writers on home themes the contributions of RURAL will hold their place and increase the wide reputation already enjoyed by this best of all writers on

"FARM AND GARDEN,"

For years welcome in a multitude of Western homes. We shall furnish also a large variety of articles on such topics.

LITERATURE, ART, EDUCATION, COMMERCE,

GENERAL CULTURE, AND THE PROGRESS OF SOCIETY all made more prominent features of THE WEEKLY than heretofore. Tales and sketches, original and selected, will be furnished in each number.

Attention is drawn to the fact that by the terms presented below, THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will bring to the country fireside and the farmer's home

READING FOR ALL CLASSES,

Reaching in amount each year the bulk of many volumes, from the best writers, with variety and fulness,

THE BEST THOUGHTS, FACTS, AND DISCOVERIES OF THE AGE,

At a price which make it not only the best but

THE CHEAPEST OF READING MATTER,

Within the reach of the humblest home, and worthy a place in the best.

THE WEEKLY

is offered at the following prices:

Single copies, one year	[illegible]
5 copies, one year	[illegible]
10 copies, one year	[illegible]
20 copies, one year	[illegible]
50 copies, one year	[illegible]

THE DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY.

Daily, by mail	$12.00	Sunday	[illegible]
Tri-Weekly	6.00	Weekly	[illegible]

Parts of the year at the same rate.

Single subscriptions may be added at club rates after club is formed.

Postmasters may retain 10 per cent on all subscriptions.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

Address TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

VOLUME ... DRY ... John V. Fa... Monroe and... We shall ... POSITIVE and ... CLOSING— ... OF ... ENTIRE RE... DRY ... Carpets and Up... Until everything is ... this we... Without Re... Our Entire Stock of ... tion; CLOAKS, SHA... CY SILKS, DRESS G... A rare opportunity ... present and future w... EXTRAORDIN... In Every ... $100... WORT... DRY ... To... SACRI... We must reduce our ... removal, and will com... Jan. 27, and make our ... other house in Chica... cost or otherwise. We offer Dress Goo... Paisley Shawls at un... Will close out our Clo... price. Will sell Chene... Black Silks at $1.75; ... Pure Silk Velvet at ... at $8.00, worth $14... $16.00. Special attention ca... Flannels at cost. Decided bargains in ... Collars, Barbes, etc. ... Underwear, below co... Flannel Underwear, ... Hosiery, Linen Dama... kerchiefs, Ribbons, et... prices. Please come early in ... come first served." HU... BARBOU... 103 East M...

FOR S... CULVER, PAGE, ... MANUFACTURERS ... BOOKBINDE... AND T... 118 & 120 ... PUBLIC... On Friday, the 31st instant, ... sell, to the highest cash bidd... $8,000 of the People's Omnibu... At our office, No. 34 Washing... $20,000 WORTH ... AT MORE... Will be sold on reasonable ... from New York cost. Possess... twelve months. Fine double ... Rockwell Store, where a busin... per annum. The stock will ... Inquire of JAMES Q. WILLA... LENE, JR., Gardner Hou... Clarthew.

PHOTOG... $3 PHOTOG... Either "SHADOW, ... the finest BERLIN ... AS LIFE, will be giv... DOLLARS per doze... BRAND'S, 596... $3 If you are SL... down the avenu... tain you but a ... call at BRAND'S, 596...

DISSOLUTIO... DISSOL... The copartnership heretofor... D. W. & A. KEITH & CO. is ... consent. Either of the partne... in liquidation. Chicago, Jan. 27, 1873. P. S.—The office of the late ... Co. will be for the present ... cor. Madison and Franklin-sts...

DISSOLU... The late firm of J. F. Nichol... ols, N. T. Fitch, and J. W. H... the 18th of January, 1873, by d... The undersigned will continu... at Room 5, Marrison's Block, ... Madison-sts.

DISSOLU... The firm of Petit & Oliver, h... 67 Lumber-st., is this day diss... hereafter be conducted by Ha... ceive all debts due to, and sett... the late firm. Chicago, Jan. 27, 1873.

DISSOLU... The partnership heretofore ... Nicols, N. T. Fitch, and J. W... solved. The Real Estate and ... will hereafter be conducted ... same place as heretofore) by th... name and style of J. F. NICH... Dated Chicago, Jan. 25, 1873.

MISCELLA... W. PHI... Bookseller, Stationer, ... 132 DEARB... Northwest corner Ma... Wholesale and ... Best and finest assortment i... SCHW... WHOLESALE A... STEAM W... Defective heating apparatus ... made to work satisfactorily, an... Board of Underwriters. Bids ... ing. Jobbing attended to. WATSON & MO...